FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 002 *4 January 1984*

ALBANIA

Mihali Presents State Plan, Budget to Assembly B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 27 Dec]

BULGARIA

New Politburo Members, Candidate Members Named C 1
Assembly Approves Government Reshuffle 3 Jan C 1
Politburo Member Dragoyeheva Submits Resignation C 2
Zhivkov Statement of Praise C 3
Minister Dzhurov Order of Day on New Year C 4
[NARODNA ARMIYA 31 Dec]
Bonev, Khristov Depart for Moscow 3 Jan C 5
BTA Director General Traykov on Antonov Case C 6
Zhivkov Greets Foreign Diplomats on New Year C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak, Strougal Greet Castro on National Day D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 31 Dec]
Minister Ehrenberger on Fuel, Energy Situation D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 30 Dec]
CTK Reviews Nation's 1984 Economic Goals D 3
'National Egoism' Hampers CEMA Development D 4
[Latta in Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Dec]
Official Outlines New Television Programming D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 30 Dec]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer Arrives in Moscow, Talks With Gromyko E 1
Soviet Reportage on Visit E 1
[cross-reference]
Mittag Meets Austrian Finance Minister E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Dec]
Leaders Attend KPD Anniversary Ceremony E 1
Continued Resistance to U.S. Missiles Viewed E 2
[Friedmann]
Honecker, Stoph Greet Castro on National Day E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Dec/1 Jan]
Honecker Greets PLO's 'Arafat on Anniversary E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Dec/1 Jan]

HUNGARY

Pal Losonczi's New Year Greeting Message F 1
Goods Exchange Protocol Signed With CSSR F 3
Leader's Greetings on Cuban National Day F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 31 Dec]
Korom on Hungary's 'Political Atmosphere' F 4
Aczel on Building Socialism, World Politics F 5
First Victim of Postwar Purge Commemorated F 6

POLAND

Council of Ministers Resolution on Law, Order G 1
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 21 Dec]
Kiszczak Interviewed G 3
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 21 Dec]
Politburo Discusses 15th Central Committee Plenum G 6
Wiejacz, Czyrek on Foreign Policy, Relations G 7
Wiejacz on Foreign Policy G 7
On Foreign Relations G 8
Czyrek on Foreign Policy G 9
U.S. Reports on Treatment of Dissident Viewed G 10
No Price Increase Proposal Receives Clear Support G 11
Report Views Glemp's Christmas, New Year Message G 11
["(ZM)" in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 24-26 Dec]
ZSL's Malinowski on Church Fund for Agriculture G 12
Bednarski Reports on Cooperation With CEMA G 13
[TRYBUNA LUDU 27 Dec]
Tuczapski Views New Defense Legislation on KOK G 15
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 20 Dec]
Trade Minister Reports on Supplies, Shortages G 17
Briefs: Tugboats for USSR G 17

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Papandreou Send 'Appeals' to U.S., USSR H 1
AGERPRES Carries Ceausescu's New Year Message H 1
Ceausescu Speech on Receiving New Year Well-Wishers H 3
[SCINTEIA 31 Dec]
Mubarak Cable to Ceausescu on Republic Day H 7
[SCINTEIA 30 Dec]
SCINTEIA Marks 'Day of Palestinian Revolution' H 8
New Geological, Oil Prospecting Reported Underway H 9
Population's Buying Power, Shows Increase H 9

YUGOSLAVIA

Presidency's New Year Message Broadcast I 1
Markovic Interview on LC's Responsibilities I 2
Federal Executive Council Decides on Price Rises I 4
Mamula Pays Tribute to Retiring Generals I 6
[POLITIKA 30 Dec]
Gen Cuic Interviewed on Army's Combat Readiness I 6
[NARODNA ARMIJA 22 Dec]
Judge Reports on Political Crime in Slovenia I 9
[DELO 24 Dec]

MIHALI PRESENTS STATE PLAN, BUDGET TO ASSEMBLY

AU311725 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Dec 83 pp 1-3

[Report by Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of finance, at the 26 December People's Assembly session in Tirana: "On the Fulfillment of the 1983 State Plan and Budget"]

[Text] Comrade Deputies, this session of the People's Assembly to examine and approve the 1984 plan is taking place at a time when the working masses throughout the country are drawing up the balance sheet of achievements in 1983 and have adopted and are implementing comprehensive measures to fulfill the 1984 tasks on all fronts.

Under the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the working class, cooperative peasantry, and all the working people in our country, resolutely implementing the correct Marxist-Leninist policy and line of the party, with a high degree of mobilization and lofty revolutionary spirit, have further raised their struggle during the past year to implement the tasks stipulated by the Eighth AWP Congress and have scored a number of new victories in all fields of life: political, economic, and cultural, as well as in strengthening the country's defense potential.

The 1983 achievements in our country's overall progress on the road of the construction and defense of socialism were attained under the conditions of the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade. At the same time we were also faced with the difficulties created as a result of the drought of the past 2 years.

Successfully overcoming these difficulties represents a very great victory which once again shows and vindicates the correctness of the line and of the Marxist-Leninist economic policy pursued by the party; it is proof of the vitality and stability of our socialist economy in the face of all kinds of situations, no matter how severe and difficult.

The celebrations of the 75th birthday of Comrade Enver Hoxha were a great source of inspiration and mobilization for high achievements for the party and all our people. Wishing their leader and most distinguished son a life as long as our mountains, they once again reflected more strongly than ever before the steel-like party-people unity, which remains invincible in the face of external and internal enemies, in the face of all difficulties, and which constitutes the foundation of all the irresistible progress and sure advance of our country on the road of building the socialist society.

In the name of the Council of Ministers, allow me, Comrade Deputies, to present to this session of the People's Assembly the major achievements in the fulfillment of the 1983 state plan and budget, the tasks stipulated in the draft plan and budget for 1984, as well as some of the main directions on which the Council of Ministers and state and economic organs will concentrate their attention in the course of their work.

I -- On the Filfillment of the State Plan and Budget for 1983

Our country's socialist reproduction in 1983 assumed ever larger dimensions. On the basis of the further growth of social production, the national income, and investments on a larger scale than in 1982, the material and technical base of industry, agriculture, and of all the other branches of the economy and culture were further consolidated. The living standard of the working masses was further improved, and new strides were made toward narrowing the gap between rural and urban areas.

Despite the deficit created in the production of electricity by our hydroelectric power stations and the resulting difficulties, overall industrial production increased further in 1983. In some branches and some important products, production increased at a considerable pace: in the coal industry by 8.4 percent, in the copper industry by 7.9 percent, the production of steel increased 29 percent, in the engineering industry by 3 percent, the timber and paper industry by 3.3 percent, in the light industry by 6.4 percent, the food processing industry by 4 percent, and so forth.

In agriculture, this year's achievements are considerably better than in the previous years of the current 5-year period. Overall agricultural production is expected to be about 9 percent higher than in 1982. Considerable increases were achieved in the production of wheat, sunflower, fruit, and olives, in which the planned tasks were fulfilled and overfulfilled. The highest ever average wheat yield of 31 quintals per hectare over the entire acreage sown with this crop was achieved. The production of sugarbeets, potatoes, beans, vegetables, milk, eggs, and so forth, was also higher than in the previous year.

A volume of investments totalling 4,875,000,000 leks was effected for the development of the economy and culture, or 4 percent higher than in 1982. Construction this year was better placed in the service of production and other social activities. A number of production and socio-cultural projects were commissioned this year. Work at the "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Power Plant at Koman and in a number of other production projects is progressing rapidly. Some 10,500 apartments have been built in the current year by the state, thus fulfilling the tasks for the first 3 years of the current 5-year period taken together.

The dynamic and stable development of the economy, cost reductions, and increased effectiveness have further strengthened finances and monetary circulation. Based on our financial and foreign currency resources, the state budget steadily financed all the needs for the development of the economy, culture, education, health, and the country's defense.

On the basis of the development of production and the socio-cultural sectors, the living conditions of the working people were further improved in 1983. Real per capita income increased 4 percent, and the purchasing power of the population and retail trade by approximately 6 percent. Communal services were further extended, particularly in the countryside. Further strides were made in the development of education, culture, and the health service.

Implementing the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress, measures were implemented to perfect production relations in 1983. With regard to investments, the agricultural cooperatives in the high intensification area are being treated on an equal basis with the higher-type cooperatives. With the creation of the Plase and Grecalli state enterprises the process has begun to transform the stronger higher-type cooperatives into agricultural state enterprises. The concentration and specialization of agricultural crops is being further deepened, particularly in the high-intensification zone.

On the basis of the tasks set out by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, the state and economic organs at the center and in the districts have further perfected and revolutionized methods of management, which took concrete form like never before in the implementation for a strengthening of the regimen of thrift everywhere.

Evaluating the 1983 achievements in all fields of life, the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum stressed that the overall balance of the struggle, efforts, and achievements of the working people is positive and encouraging.

At the same time, it is to be observed that some of the tasks stipulated for 1983 were not fulfilled according to expectations. Some oil enterprises failed to fulfill their tasks, mainly owing to shortcomings in the management and organization of the work of the people's council executive committees of the respective districts and of the Ministry of Energy. A number of mineral enterprises and others in the light and food industry sector should have done better work, particularly regarding the quality and variety of certain products, and in implementing scientific discipline and newer technologies. The nonfulfillment of plans regarding certain agricultural products such as cotton, tabacco, and in some livestock products, are a result of unilateralism observed in the process of implementing the tasks on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture, some people's council executive committees in the districts, as well as on the part of some cooperatives and agricultural enterprises. The scientific institutions, too, should have made a greater contribtuion in resolving problems pertaining to the development of the economy and culture.

The Council of Ministers has analyzed these nonfulfillments and shortcomings, has drawn conclusions from them, and has stipulated tasks to further increase the sense of responsibility and militant spirit in its own work, as well as in that of the ministries and other state and economic organs in the districts and at the center.

II -- The Main Tasks of the Draft State Plan and Budget for 1984

Comrade Deputies, having received the approval of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers is presenting the draft state plan and budget for 1984 to this session of the People's Assembly for examination and legalization.

The 1984 tasks stipulate high rates in extended socialist reproduction and in the development of the various branches of material production, particularly industry and agriculture. These objectives represent an absolute necessity deriving from the needs of the economy's progress, relying entirely on our own resources and on our real possibilities. The objectives to be achieved in the development of the economy and culture are balanced and fully guaranteed with the material, financial foreign currency, and investment base. But their creation and utilization have been calculated and planned on the basis of the increased effectiveness of production and the implementation of a strict regimen of thrift everywhere and in all things. The tasks for the development of the economy and culture in 1984 will result in the preservation and further elevation of the material and cultural standards of the people, deepening at the same time the process of narrowing the differences between rural and urban areas.

In industry overall industrial production is expected to increase 8.5 percent over the expected 1983 results. This increase in overall production will be preceded by the general development of the energy sector and primarily the oil industry, the economic circulation of the mineral wealth to a greater extent than previously, and further improvements in the structure of production in the heavy processing industry. In this way, the role of this industry in production of the means of production will be further strengthened, as a major prerequisite to guarantee the fulfillment and furtherance of all other tasks in the economic field.

To achieve the objectives in the oil industry on the basis of the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum, investments and foreign currency expenditures are expected to be made in excess of the 1984 forecasts included in the 5-year plan.

The aim is to advance more rapidly toward the intensification of oil fields in operation, as well as in still unknown fields; to guarantee to an even higher degree the fulfillment of the tasks for the constant strengthening of industrial reserves of oil and gas, which are essential for the future development of the economy.

The very great solicitude shown by the party and the priority it has given to the development of the oil industry further increase the responsibility and tasks of the Ministry of Energy, the General Oil Directorate, the scientific institutions, and the oil enterprises in fulfilling the great objectives stipulated for them in 1984 in a steady way.

The district state organs and the departments involved with this important branch of the economy must deal more concretely and more closely with the problems of the oil industry.

On the basis of the party's directions and teachings to constantly extend and strengthen the country's energy base, great tasks are also stipulated in 1984 regarding the extraction of coal in excess of the goals envisaged in the 5-year plan. Coal production is expected to increase 15.5 percent over 1983.

The production of electricity is also expected to increase in comparison with the current year. The construction of the "Enver Hoxha" hydroelectric power plant will progress more rapidly in 1984 in order to advance the date of the commissioning of two turbines in 1985. The Council of Ministers has directed the Ministry of Communal Economy and other departments concerned to study the construction of a number of smaller hydroelectric power plants with the intention of gradually reaching over a number of years the possibility of meeting 100 percent the population's needs for electricity from the smaller plants, compared with one-third at present.

The economic circulation of various minerals on a larger scale constitutes another goal of particular importance in the 1984 draft state plan. The possibilities that have been created permit a more rapid increase in the extraction of chrome, copper, and some other mineral ores, setting new targets over those stipulated in the 5-year plan. The increased production of ferrous and nonferrous metals, steel, copper wires, and so forth, is also expected to be achieved on this basis.

The chemical industry is also expected to be further developed in 1984. The production of chemical fertilizers is expected to be above the original tasks set out in the 5-year plan. This is to be achieved through a better utilization of production capacities.

In addition to the consolidation of heavy industry, particular attention will also be devoted in 1984, as always, to the rapid development of the light and food industry. The volume of production of mass consumer commodities is expected to increase by 6.4 percent over 1983. Further steps will be taken to better meet the needs of the population regarding the structure of commodities, as well as to ensure the complete processing of agricultural and livestock products.

In accordance with the orientations of the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum, the Council of Ministers stipulates in the draft plan presented greater tasks for the development of agriculture. Overall agricultural production is expected to increase 14 percent over 1983. This is a solid target when bearing in mind that a considerable increase was achieved in 1983, compared with 1982, but is fully feasible and defined.

The production of bread grains remains a fundamental task. They are expected to increase 7.3 percent over 1983. This means that 42 quintals of wheat per hectare must be produced in the lowlands, and 26 quintals per hectare in the hilly and mountainous areas.

The targets for corn are 58 quintals per hectare in the plains and 33 quintals per hectare in the hilly and mountainous areas.

However, as was stressed by the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum, the needs of the people and of the economy make it imperative also to adopt measures for a rapid increase of other field crops, in addition to bread grains, and particularly industrial crops. On the basis of the draft plan, it is expected that cotton production will increase 11.4 percent over 1983, mainly on the basis of increased yields per hectare, sugarbeet production is to increase approximately 14 percent, sunflower production over 11 percent, and so forth.

To further extend the experience of the Plase [agricultural enterprise] in the zone of priority intensification, to better support the cooperatives specializing in livestock raising, and to better utilize climatic and soil conditions, improvements have been made in the industrial crops structure.

The 1984 draft plan confronts all working people in the agricultural sector with even greater tasks for the rapid development of the livestock-raising sector. Meat production is expected to rise 17 percent, milk production 15 percent, the production of eggs by 21 percent, and so forth.

These objectives require a more persistent, better managed, and better organized effort to place the development of the livestock-raising sector, as Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, firmly on both rails: numerical increase of heads and higher yields. Every departure from this instruction has been proven by experience to be extremely harmful.

The attainment of high yields in the livestock sector must be strongly supported by a better organization of the work of spreading the advanced experience of numerous agricultural units and distinguished workers. Two factors are of great importance in increasing yields in the lifestock sector: ensuring the fodder base and placing the feeding of animals on a scientific basis. The effort of agricultural units must, therefore, center primarily on making that turning point needed in strengthening the fodder base and in increasing the production of forage crops with a high protein content.

In accordance with the instructions given by the party, the development and intensification of the lowland areas will not be separated in 1984 from the solicitude for and efforts to speed up the overall development of the hilly and mountainous areas. Measures will be adopted to further raise the yields of agricultural and livestock products through a better implementation of advanced experience and greater care in the effectiveness of investments.

The 1984 draft plan stipulates a number of tasks for the development of the transportation sector in accordance with the needs of the economy. Consistently with the tasks set out by the Fifth AWP Central Committee Plenum, priority will be given to railroad transportation, which is expected to increase by 10 percent, compared with an overall increase of 4.8 percent for all types of transportation. The proportion of the volume of railroad transportation within the overall Ministry of Communications system will thus rise to 49 percent, as against 45 percent stipulated for 1984 in the 5-year plan. The Bajze-Han i Hotit-border railroad line will be constructed to strengthen the railroad transportation system, and the Fier-Vlore railroad line will also be completed and commissioned by the end of 1984. While working for the intensification of railroad transportation, particular attention will also be devoted to the development and utilization of other forms of transportation, such as road and maritime transportation.

Investments will continue to be one of the major pillars on which the plan and the opening up of new development prospects in the future will be based in 1984. The overwhelming proportion of investments will be used for the development of the production sector. Industry and agriculture alone will use about 77 percent of all state investments.

A further concentration of funds is expected in the construction of various projects. Construction work will be carried out on 284 projects, of which 156 will be commissioned in 1984.

New mines will be constructed, and a number of coal, chrome, copper, quartz, and other mines will be enlarged; the copper enrichment plant will be enlarged, and a new one will be built in Mirdite; the Tirana textile plant will be enlarged, and so will the "Hammer and Sickle" knitwear factory in Korce, the linen factory in Shkoder, and a number of food processing factories in various districts.

A number of irrigation projects will be constructed and commissioned in various districts, thus increasing irrigation capacity by a further 9,000 hectares. Six poultry complexes will be enlarged, reconstructed or built, as well as two cattle fattening stations, two turkey-raising complexes, a pig-raising complex, and three factories for the production of livestock fodder.

Other investments will be made in various other branches of the economy and in the sociocultural sector.

The Council of Ministers has instructed the Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Agriculture, investing ministries, and the people's council executive committees in the districts to effect a further concentration of labor and assets in the construction sector and to organize actions on a large scale, leading to a reduction in construction time.

Together with the development of material production and the financial resources which are also expected to increase in 1984, further steps will also be made in raising the material well-being of the people, and education, culture, the health service, science, and so forth, will also be further developed. The real per capita income of the population is expected to increase 3.7 percent over 1983, of which an increase of 4.9 percent is expected in rural areas; retail trade is expected to increase 6.2 percent, and repair services 13.6 percent.

On the basis of the stipulated tasks, the Ministry of Internal Trade has been instructed to effect the most correct distribution of commodities possible according to districts, combating all subjectivistic tendencies and other shortcomings that have been observed in this direction in the past. The aforementioned ministry, together with the Ministry of Communal Economy, in cooperation with the district people's council executive committees, are to implement measures to improve the trading of commodities and services in rural areas.

According to the draft plan being presented, the state will build about 10,500 apartments in 1984, and the population, mainly in rural areas, will be supplied with more construction materials to build houses at their own expense.

In the education field, the 1984 tasks adhere to the directives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the elevation of the standard and quality of teaching. The number of pupils and students in all categories of schools is expected to reach 726,000.

The indexes of the health service are generally stipulated in conformity with the 5-year plan.

Improvements in the quality of health services will remain the main task of the Ministry of Health and its dependent organs.

The rapid development of industry, agriculture, and so forth will create possibilities to further strengthen our exports and to increase the importation of commodities that are essential for the economy. The tasks envisaged by the plan in this field and their fulfillment will be at the center of attention of the Council of Ministers, the ministries, and the district people's council executive committees.

To ensure the uninterrupted financing of the economy and other sectors, the 1984 state budget has been drafted and is being presented. Regarding the creation of incomes, as well as expenditure according to various branches and spheres, the state budget stipulates tasks which are based on increased production and productivity, as well as on the implementation of a strict regimen of thrift everywhere.

The state budget income is expected to grow by 9.5 percent over 1983. The foundations for this increase will be increased production and, particularly, the reduction of costs, which is expected to account for about 70 percent of the net income of enterprises. The expenditure for the financing of the economy will represent 55.3 percent of all state budget expenditure, 26.2 percent will be used for socio-cultural measures, and 11 percent to increase the country's defense potential.

In presenting the main tasks of the draft economic plan and the draft state budget for 1984, the Council of Ministers, in conformity with the orientations of the eighth AWP Central Committee plenum, has also set out measures to improve socialist production relations, particularly to further improve exchange relations between rural and urban areas; and tasks pertaining to the zone of priority agricultural intensification to strengthen the measures intended to consolidate those agricultural cooperatives specializing in livestock-raising, and so forth. A considerable and special effort will also be made in 1984 to carry out a number of complex economic and social studies which will serve as a basis for the drafting of the general outline of the Eighth 5-Year Plan by the leading party and state organs.

III -- Some Major Directions of the Work of the State and Economic Organs for the Fulfillment of the 1984 Plan and Budget

The great tasks stipulated by the draft state plan and budget for 1984, which is also the year of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution, are of decisive importance for the entire 5-year plan. They require that the attention and solicitude of all the state and economic organs be centered on some main directions:

1. Comprehensive measures are to be adopted to implement a strong regimen of thrift everywhere and to increase financial resources.

Effective and thrifty management has always been and remains an unchanging feature of our socialist economic system. But, under the conditions in 1984, the strengthening of the regimen of thrift assumes special stress. In posing the task of strengthening the regimen of thrift everywhere and in all things, the Council of Ministers has drawn the attention and has instructed the ministries and the district people's council executive committees to concentrate particularly on certain sensitive questions pertaining to the economy and other social activities where the expenditure of material and financial values, as well as labor, is larger and growing, and where possibilities for savings are more numerous.

The work to implement measures leading to savings in the consumption of electricity and fuels will continue intensively in 1984. For this purpose, a number of tasks have been stipulated to see to it that consumption norms for electricity should be 7-10 percent lower, and for fuels 5-7 percent lower than in 1983. This is not to be achieved through partial measures, or in an administrative way, but by raising everyone's solicitude in effecting savings, carrying out improvements in technological processes, and implementing what is new in science and technology everywhere.

In conformity with the party's and Comrade Enver Hoxha's instructions the state and economic organs will better stimulate and support the revolutionary initiatives of the masses, and will more deeply study the advanced experience in effecting savings of the enterprises, cooperatives, units, sectors, and down to single individuals. The action organized at the "Enver Hoxha" Automobile and Tractor Plant, where the 9-month plan was fulfilled in all its indexes with a 30 percent less consumption of electricity is one praiseworthy example.

The Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum has instructed that the reduction of costs in production, construction, and everywhere else should be more broadly conceived and considered as one of the important pillars of the plan. The Council of Ministers will organize its work in such a way as to raise the spirit of conviction and mobilization of the working people in every enterprise, cooperative, district, and ministry for the fulfillment of these tasks; to work in order to improve and reduce the norms for the consumption of electricity, raw and other materials, ancilliary materials, and fuels, as a major way of strengthening the regimen of thrift, reducing costs, and increasing accumulation resources.

A considerable reduction in the expenditure must be achieved in 1984 as a result of increasing the production of electricity from hydroelectric power plants, as well as increased extraction of oil and gas, but also by reducing costs and expenditures in the engineering and timber industries, where there is still slow progress in the utilization of less costly materials, at the metallurgical combine and the ferro-chrome plant, where the planned norms have not yet been achieved; in some mines and mineral enrichment plants; in the light and food industry; in agriculture, and so forth.

In conformity with the instructions of the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum, the Council of Ministers has instructed the planning and finance organs, at all levels, from the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the districts, and down to the base organs, to fully give priority to cost reductions, as one of their most important actions in 1984.

2. Let us make a radical change in increasing social labor productivity.

The fulfillment of the 1984 state plan and budget is closely connected with the need to understand and implement to the last all tasks pertaining to increasing labor productivity. This is all the more important because during the first 3 years of the current 5-year period the tasks for increasing labor productivity have not been fulfilled by some sectors and branches of the economy and the increase in social production in them has been secured mainly as a result of the increase in the number of workers. In the coming year, it is expected that over 52 percent of the increase in the social product will be achieved through higher productivity.

The fulfillment of tasks to increase productivity requires that the measures to be adopted for every factor making for its increase should be clearly determined. The technical and scientific revolution and the perfecting of the socialist organization of labor, together with the strict implementation of the laws pertaining to the remuneration of labor, assume priority in all this.

The attention of the state and economic organs must be centered primarily on the fulfillment of the tasks set out with regard to the mechanization of labor processes, particularly in mining, in the forestry sector, construction, and so forth, as well as on raising the degree of the qualifications of the working people and the quality of technical norms.

A particular goal of the 1984 draft plan concerns the employment of all active labor forces, linking this with the great problems pertaining to increasing labor productivity. About 27,000 new jobs will be created in the state sector of the economy and culture. The state and economic organs must do more in this field. The Council of Ministers has instructed that the people's council executive committees in the districts should better tackle this question, because in 1983 about 12,000 jobs remained unfilled, particularly in agriculture, mining, and construction. Studies must be undetaken in connection with the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress.

3. Let us better apply in production what is new in science and technology.

The party has constantly reminded us that the key to resolving problems pertaining to the intensification and the increased effectiveness of the economy lies in the development of the technical and scientific revolution, as well as in the implementation of labor and technical discipline. The implementation of what is new in science and in advanced technologies is not merely a matter of desire, but an absolute necessity for the fulfillment of our plans in quantity, quality, on time, and within the limits of expenditure set out.

Our possibilities to apply what is new in science and technology are presented greater than ever before. That is why more persistence is needed, particularly in the oil, chemical, and ferrous metallurgy sectors, as well as in the production of industrial crops, where there is a lag and a lack of movement in technical and scientific thinking.

A greater effort must also be made to combat concepts according to which the implementation of advanced technologies requires great expenditure in construction. The experience in introducing new technologies at the "Enver Hoxha" hydroelectric power plant at Koman, at the metallurgical combine in Elbasan, and in some agricultural units concentrating on the production of meat, show that new technologies are not always conditional on heavy and expensive constructions.

4. Let us raise the organization and management of the economy to a higher level.

The party teaches us that with the growing material and technical base and trained people, every possibility exists to advance more rapidly. The organization and management of work by the state and economic organs under the party's leadership remain the main link in this.

Considerable successes have been achieved in the struggle to perfect the management and organization of the economy. However, some shortcomings and weaknesses remain in the work of the state and economic organs. These are of a subjective nature and are reflected in the method and style of work of the ministries, executive committees, enterprises, and agricultural cooperatives.

The Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum has instructed that the strengthening of plan discipline, and the struggle against unilaterialism and globalism in plan fulfillment is the main question on which our attention must be centered.

Unilaterialism has been observed in all branches of the economy in varying degrees. Insufficient solicitude for the livestock sector, horticulture, and industrial crops, the concentration of attention on field crops, and the underrating of hilly and mountainous areas in some cases are manifestations of unilaterialism in agriculture. The concentration of attention on mineral extraction and neglect in avoiding losses through various factors; the giving of priority to housing construction to the detriment of production sector construction, and other manifestations of this nature, are also manifestations of unilaterialism in fulfilling plans.

The Council of Ministers will work to raise the sense of responsibility of the state and economic organs and will carry out studies and adopt measures to eliminate manifestations of departmentalism, localism, and so forth, to see to it that everyone does his duty in the broader meaning of the word and assumes full responsibility for the development of his sector, within the framework of the country as a whole, combating these alien and harmful manifestations, which still appear in various forms, although better than hitherto.

A better effort will also be made in organizing mass actions in which advanced experience finds a more concentrated application, not only in agriculture, but also in industry, construction, and so forth.

Comrade deputies, the tasks set out in this draft plan are based entirely on our own resources and on our economy's great possibilities for growth. Their implementation is directly linked with the strengthening of the country's defense potential, making it an impassable barrier against any aggressor.

Our people are building socialism with confidence at a time when the imperialist-revisionist world has been gripped by a severe economic and social crisis. Our victories bring joy to all the friends of Socialist Albania throughout the world and are a bitter pill for all its enemies. Through various slanders and inventions, which have been further intensified recently, the Belgrade leaders are trying to obscure our successes and to discredit Socialist Albania in order to conceal the difficult situation prevailing in Yugoslavia, and particularly the political and economic persecution of the Kosovars and all Albanians in Yugoslavia.

Presenting the 1984 draft plan and budget for examination and approval, the Council of Ministers is fully confident that under the leadership of the party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, and fully conscious of the situations in which we are building and defending socialism, the working masses throughout the country will redouble their efforts and mobilization at work to go to the great event of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the triumph of the people's revolution with pride and successes, turning all the tasks set out by the party and the 1984 plan into reality.

NEW POLITBURO MEMBERS, CANDIDATE MEMBERS NAMED

AU031515 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] A plenum of the BCP Central Committee was held at the Boyana residence today. The plenum discussed a memorandum by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the BCP Politburo Central Committee on certain urgent questions concerning the application of the economic approach, on the perfection of management and the organizational-cadre problems stemming from this for the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the State Council.

The BCP Central Committee entirely approved Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum and fully supported the ideas, tenets, and proposals contained in it.

The BCP Central Committee elected the following comrades as Politburo members of the BCP Central Committee: Yordan Yotov and Chudomir Aleksandrov.

Comrades Grigor Stoichkov, Georgi Atanasov, Stanish Bonev, and Dimitur Stoyanov were elected candidate members of the Politburo.

The plenum released Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov from his post as secretary of the BCP Central Committee because of his transfer to another, responsible post.

The plenum released Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva from membership of the Politburo at her own request because of her advanced age and expressed gratitude to her for her past work in the Politburo.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE 3 JAN

AU031655 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] The 12th session of the National Assembly took place today. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Petur Tanchev, and Grisha Filipov were seated in the honorary tribune. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, opened the session. He read a draft resolution on structural and personnel changes in the Council of Ministers and its organs and on personnel changes in the State Council, which was submitted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov for discussion in the National Assembly.

The National Assembly unanimously adopted the following decision: The Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Public Service are being merged and called the Ministry of Production and Trade for Consumer Goods [Ministerstvo na Proizvodstud: Turgovia s Stoki za Narodno Potreblenie]. The Ministry of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources and the Ministry of Power Supply are being merged into a Ministry of Energy and Raw Material Resources. The Ministry of Construction and Architecture is being renamed the Ministry of Construction, Territorial-Settlement Organization, and Architecture. The National Assembly entrusted the Council of Ministers with the task of disbanding the following commissions: the Commission on Living Standard, whose functions are being assumed by the National [word indistinct] and by the Ministry of Production and Trade for Consumer Goods. The Territorial-Settlement Commission is being disbanded and its functions are assumed by the State Planning Committee and by the Ministry of Construction, Territorial-Settlement Organization, and Architecture.

The Commission on Effective Use of Material Resources is being disbanded and its functions are assumed by the Ministry of Energy-Raw Material Resources and the State Committee of Science and Technical Progress. The Commission on Science, Culture, Education, and Cadres Training is disbanded and its functions are assumed by the Committee of Culture, by the Ministry of National Education, and by the State Committee of Science and Technical Progress.

The National Assembly has released the following comrades from their duties; Georgi Atanasov from his duties as deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the State and People's Control Committee. Ognyan Doynov is released from his function as State Council member. Todor Bozhinov has been released from his duties as first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Kiril Zarev has been released from his duties as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has been released from his duties as minister of domestic trade and public services. Nacho Papazov has been released from his duties as chairman of the Committee of Science and Technical Progress. Toncho Chakurov has been released from his duties as minister of machine building and electronics. Rumen Serbezov has been released from his duties as minister of light industry. Ivan Sakarev has been released from his duties as minister of construction and architecture. Nikola Todoriev has been released from his duties as minister of power supply. Veselin Nikiforov has been released of his duties as member of the Council of Ministers and as chairman of the Bulgarian National Bank. Georgi Pavlov has been released from his duties as chairman of the Committee for Environmental Protection attached to the Council of Ministers.

The National Assembly has elected the following comrades to the following functions: Mitko Balev as member of the State Council. Nacho Papazov also becomes a member of the State Council. Chudomir Aleksandrov is appointed first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Todor Bozhinov is appointed deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of energy and raw material resources. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, is appointed minister of construction, territorial-settlement organization, and architecture. Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, is appointed minister of production and trade with consumer goods. Ognyan Doynov is appointed minister of machine building and electronics. Nikola Todoriev is appointed chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress. Toncho Chakurov is appointed member of the Council of Ministers.

The newly elected members of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers signed written statements that are tantamount to the oath provided for by the Constitution.

POLITBURO MEMBER DRAGOYCHEVA SUBMITS RESIGNATION

AU032019 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Sofia, January 3 (BTA) -- Today, at the plenary session of the CC of the BCP, there was read a letter by Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva to the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

I have been 65 years in the ranks of the BCP, of which 46 years I was a member of the Central Committee and nearly 20 years a member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, it is written in the letter. In my whole life as a Communist I gave my strength, mind and heart to the party's deed, to the confirmation of its April line, to the building up of socialism, to the people's happiness, to the strengthening of the Bulgaro-Soviet friendship and to the preservation of the world peace.

In her letter, Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva asks to be relieved from her duties as a member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP because of her being advanced in years and because of her wish to finish her memoirs.

Zhivkov Statement of Praise

AU032017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Statement by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, at the BCP Central Committee plenum held on 3 January at the Boyana residence in Sofia -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated as follows in his speech to the plenum:

The BCP Central Committee plenum heard the written request submitted by Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva to the Politburo. We must obviously treat her request with understanding and comply with her wish to be released from her duties as a Politburo member because of her advanced age.

Today we are releasing Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva from the Politburo staff: she is an outstanding party and state functionary, she has indissolubly linked her conscious life, her public and private destiny to the party, to the party's struggle and constructive deeds, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated in his address.

We are all familiar with her life history, but I cannot fail at least briefly to mention that Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva firmly and indomitably resisted torture in the fascist police headquarters, and she passed through prisons and political concentration camps. She stoically resisted suffering and carried the burden of underground existence, she resisted the threat of two death sentences, and even under the most severe persecutions she did not abandon the banner of struggle.

In the battles against the class enemy she grew up and strengthened as a professional revolutionary. Her life and her deeds, her selfless devotion, her communist spirit and internationalism are examples worthy to be followed by the communists, the working people, and by the young generations, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out.

Having courageously fought for the victory of socialist revolution, Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva actively participated and still participates in the construction of new Bulgaria. I cannot fail to point out today her unmistakable stand and consistent activities for the assertion of the Leninist April line and party policy.
I cannot fail to mention her well-known, consistent, and indefatigable efforts devoted to the strengthening and intensification of the militant, internationalist fraternity of the BCP and the great Leninist CPSU, which are known beyond our country's border. I cannot fail to mention her efforts devoted to the party line in pursuing the comprehensive drawing closer and cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out.

Because of the credit she earned in serving the party and the people, as well as the communist cause, Comrade Tsola has been awarded the honorary titles Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Hero of Socialist Labor, she has been awarded six Georgi Dimitrov Orders, the People's Freedom Order, the Soviet Order of Lenin as well as the Friendship Among Peoples, and October Revolution Orders; she is a winner of the International Lenin Prize for consolidating peace among people.

In Byala Slatina, where we recently celebrated her 85th birthday, we unveiled a monument to Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva in order to perpetuate her great revolutionary deeds.

All these are recognitions of her worthy heroic and revolutionary life as a Communist, as a Bulgarian citizen, as an outstanding party worker and public figure, as a national heroine -- our fellow-worker and comrade, Tsola Dragoycheva -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out.

I once more would like to express to Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva on behalf of all of us, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, our most sincere Communist gratitude for her longstanding work as member of the Politburo and to wish here good health and longevity.

Having worthily fulfilled her duties as a Politburo member, we are convinced that Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva will also in the future, as a member of the Central Committee, devote all her life to the manysided activities of our party's collective staff, that she will contribute her share to the party cause.

Let us once more, with all our heart, express our gratitude to Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva and wish her many more years of life so that we may be happy to celebrate her 100th birthday, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated in closing his address.

MINISTER DZHUROV ORDER OF DAY ON NEW YEAR

AU021817 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 31 Dec 83 p 1

[Order of the Day on the New Year of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade workers, employees, technicians, and engineers of the military plants and departments, soldiers of the reserve troops!

The year 1983 is over. For our diligent people it was a year of fruitful and inspired work for the motherland's benefit and prosperity. The working people achieved new successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the tasks springing from the new theoretical developments and practical attitudes of Comrade Todor Zhivkov for constructing and defending the developed socialist society. Our socialist country became more powerful and mightier. The people's well-being and prosperity increased, and culture, science, and education developed further.

The main characteristic of our sociopolitical life now is the unity and cohesion of the people around the April policy of the party, and the inspired work for worthily greeting the national party conference.

1983 was also fruitful for the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army. The quality of the commanding-organizing and political work of the commanders increased, as well as the role of the party and Komsomol organizations for improving the combat readiness of the troops, strengthening discipline, and increasing vigilance. The number of outstanding soldiers, class specialists, and outstanding units also increased. The collectives of the military plants and departments achieved new working successes.

We enter the new year, 1984, in a very cold international atmosphere, the blame for which rests with imperialism. The United States and the NATO members are increasing their military expenditures and creating new kinds of weapons and equipment. They are trying insolently and brutally by military force to suffocate the just struggle of the peoples for freedom and indpendence.

The deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe is a serious threat to peace. Imperialism is striving toward military superiority, and is making direct preparations for a new war.

The socialist countries led by the USSR are conducting a consistent Leninist foreign policy for stopping the arms race and preserving peace.

Simultaneously, the socialist countries firmly declared that they will not allow military superiority on the part of the NATO bloc over the Warsaw Pact countries, and will adopt all measures for defending the achievements of socialism. The declaration of Yuriy Andropov of 24 November 1983 is a worthy reply to imperialism's adventurist policy.

The soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army unreservedly support the just foreign policy of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They are full of determination to make their contribution to increasing the combat power of the socialist community, and are always ready to firmly oppose any imperialist provocations.

During the New Year 1984 they will work selflessly and inspiredly for worthily greeting the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, and of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Comrades soldiers and commanders, workers and employees, soldiers of the reserve troops:

I greet you on the New Year 1984. I wish you and your families health, personal happiness, and new successes in the combat and political training, in perfecting combat skills, strengthening discipline, and increasing the vigilance and the constant readiness to defend the state interests of the motherland and the achievements of the socialist community.

In connection with the New Year 1984 I command:

On 1 January 1984 at 00.00 local time the firing of 21 artillery salvoes and the setting off of festive illuminations in Sofia, our capital, Plovdiv, Sliven, and Varna.

Happy New Year 1984!

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

BONEV, KHRISTOV DEPART FOR MOSCOW 3 JAN

AU031713 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, as well as Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, departed for Moscow today.

They were seen off at Sofia airport by high-ranking officials from the Council of Ministers, as well as by (Leonid Khereskedzhian), minister counselor at the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

BTA DIRECTOR GENERAL TRAYKOV ON ANTONOV CASE

AU261444 Sofia BTA in English 0856 GMT 26 Dec 83

["Absolute Freedom for Antonov!" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 26 (BTA) -- "I have already expressed and I want to express once again my surprise of the fact that Antonov has not yet been definitely released but his state has been relieved only by his being placed under a house arrest", said Mr Boyan Traykov, BTA director general in an interview for the "Sunday-150" broadcast of the Bulgarian radio, transmitted yesterday. Today the full text of the interview is published in OTECHESTVEN FRONT and the other newspapers carry summaries of it.

Mr Boyan Traykov said that he is surprised because everything in the development of the case has led to the necessity of and obligation for exonerating Antonov from all sorts of suspicions, and all sorts of accusations of complicity in the assassination attempt on the pope. He said that there is a broad lack of satisfaction which crosses Bulgaria's bounderies and is expressed in numerous articles and commentaries in the press, radio and television throughout the world. Mr Traykov said further that "it is really suprising that after it has become absolutely clear that there are no Bulgarian trails leading to the assassination attempt on the pope and that the accusations are obviously a slander and malice, that after the expectation that this provocation would be put to an end was so sure and broad, it is surprising that after all this Antonov will only be replaced from the prison to a town's flat and everthing else will remain just as it was, before that everything continues. No, this cannot and should not continue."

BTA director general said that this relief in Antonov's regime cannot but be attached great importance to, although there is no change in his procedure state. In his opinion it is logical to think that the decision for putting Antonov under house arrest for reasons of health has been taken on the basis of a more comprehensive and complex estimation of the situation and this assessment has had a favourable effect for such a decision to be taken. "The meaning is still greater if one takes into consideration that we are speaking about a man who has been charged of an extremely grave crime", Mr Traykov underlined.

"This step made by the Italian magistrates really gives grounds to think about a certain change in the development of the Antonov's case with all the reasoning and conclusions stemming from it," said he. To the question as whether the state of being under a house arrest does not pose a danger of Sergey Antonov's life and as whether it is possible for those who are in the bottom of this plot to make an attempt to eliminate Antonov in order to conceal their trail, BTA director general stressed that in principle such a danger exists and such a concern is justified.

"We hope that the Italian security authorities will take all necessary measures and will guarantee Sergey Antonov's absolute security. I avail myself of the opportunity to make an appeal to the security services in Italy for their guaranteeing most effective defence of Sergey Antonov's life with the awareness of the great responsibility. In this respect the Bulgarian side is ready to render its full assistance," Mr Boyan Traykov said.

He stressed that those who would make an attempt to commit such a crime should know that not in the least would such an act screen or save them. On the contrary, the responsibility for another grave crime will lie with them. "They would not screen themselves because it is not Antonov who leads the trail to them, but different sorts of mafiots [as received] and secret agents. It is Agca, their tool, who knows the trail and should show it," said Mr Traykov.

To a question about the prospects for the development of the case, the BTA Director General stressed that there is one sole alternative, one sole possibility and necessity: Sergey Antonov to be immediately and definitely released, with an absolute innocence enacted and declared.

"This is a decree of the law, of the human ethics and rights, of the need for better relations with much more trust among the peoples. Our world is alarmed enough at the nuclear threat which is looming through the fault of imperialism so that the poisoning of the political atmosphere with the gases of the psychological bombs, such as 'the Operation Antonov' against Bulgaria and socialism is be continued" [passage as received] said BTA Director General in Conclusion in his interview broadcasted on the Bulgarian radio.

ZHIVKOV GREETS FOREIGN DIPLOMATS ON NEW YEAR

AU021430 Sofia BTA in English 1313 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, January 2 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, met the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed in his message of greetings to the diplomats that Bulgaria's balance-sheet for last year is good and optimistic. This country's development in the socio-political life, in the sphere of the economy, in the sphere of science and technology is dynamic and stable. All this is a result of a sober and realistic policy subjected to one goal alone: the happiness, well-being and tranquility of the working people in Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that there are difficulties, shortcomings, and omissions, but the positive, the successes and achievements prevail and Bulgaria has strength and possibilities to go ahead with confidence.

"It is with this confidence, trust and sober optimism that we entered the new year, the 40th year of the revolution, which has created new Bulgaria", Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

He stressed that Bulgaria pursues a staunch constructive foreign policy aimed at preserving peace and security in the world, at the development of mutually advantageous cooperation with the other states.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that at present the world lives in an alarming time, in a dangerous international situation over which a nuclear danger is looming.

"We are optimistic, we are convinced that peace could be saved, that nuclear war could be prevented. This needs, however, for the political realism which led to Helsinki in the past, to prevail", he said. Honest, sincere dialogue could be conducted and real results for saving peace in the world could be achieved only if the striving after domination and the illusions be abandoned, Mr Todor Zhivkov said. He expressed hope that the forthcoming conference in Stockholm will lead to the taking of correct steps along the road to peace.

On behalf of the diplomats, the doyen of the diplomatic corps in Bulgaria, Mr Jaroslav Hejna, ambassador of Czechoslovakia, wished Mr Todor Zhivkov a happy New Year.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU032038 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Prague, 30 Dec (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, on behalf of the CZPZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people, as well as in our own name we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and all Cuban people comradely greetings and the most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the state holiday of the Republic of Cuba and of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The victorious revolution of the Cuban people opened the path toward building a new, socially just society in your country; it opened a new phase in the anti-imperialist fight of the peoples of Latin America. During a historically brief period the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere was built in Cuba with the cooperation of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other fraternal states -- a state which is today an inseparable part of the large family of countries of the socialist community.

We appraise very highly the results achieved by the Cuban people in building the socialist society. We respect their resolve to defend their country's independence and sovereignty and the people's revolutionary achievements against the escalating pressure of American imperialism.

By its principled foreign policy of peace, by its consistent anti-imperialist struggle, by its activity and principled stands in the Nonaligned Movement, the Republic of Cuba has won a high international authority. It is significantly contributing toward consolidating the unity of the socialist community and toward the common struggle of the progressive forces of the world against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, and for peace and the independent development of the peoples.

The CSSR and the Republic of Cuba, the Czechoslovak and the Cuban people are bound by firm ties of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation which is achieving a high level of development in all spheres. Its firm foundations lie in the fraternal relations between our communist parties, in the unity of interests and goals in building the socialist society, and in the common effort to ensure a lasting peace in the world and to avert the threat of war. We are convinced that the fruitful and comprehensive Czechoslovak-Cuban relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to develop successfully.

On this significant day we wish you, dear Comrade Castro, the Cuban Communists, and all fraternal Cuban people many further successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba in building socialism in your beautiful fatherland. On this occasion we also send cordial congratulations for the New Year 1984 to all Cuban people and to you personally, together with wishes of firm health and personal satisfaction.

-- Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram on the state holiday of the Republic of Cuba to Flavio Bravo Parda, Presdient of the Cuban National Assembly.

-- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, on the same occasion congratulated Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban minister of foreign relations.

MINISTER EHRENBERGER ON FUEL, ENERGY SITUATION

AU031724 [Editorial report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 30 December carries on page 5 in the "Economy Policy" column a 2,000-word article by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of fuel and power industry, entitled "To Persevere on the Path Taken, and To Honorably Fulfill the Congress Conclusions."

After stating that the "demanding programs" of the third year of the current 5-year plan are "enhanced not only by the domestic, but also by the established international situation," the minister states that "the coal extraction plan of 123,855 million metric tons for this year" was fulfilled on 20 December and that the extraction over and above the plan is expected to amount to more than 3.5 million metric tons. The removal of the overburden in the North Bohemian brown coal basin, planned to amount to 177 million cubic meters, is expected to be overfulfilled by 187 million cubic meters -- an unprecedented feat in this basin, the minister states. This, he adds, is due to the improved management and organizational work, to a higher sense of responsibility for quality and delivery fulfillment on the part of the cooperating ministerial branches, to the assistance granted by the party and state leadership, and to the competition movement of the workers.

The coal dumps of thermal and electric power stations, the minister continues, store 4.2 million metric tons of brown coal, and 1.6 million metric tons of bituminous coal, and the uranium industry has fulfilled its 1983 plan (which was raised 4 percent), and also the planned tasks in extraction and exports.

The investment and technological preparation of coal reserves and of the extraction regimes and the use of expenseive home-produced and foreign technology continue to show certain shortcomings, the minister states, and adds: "We have considerable reserves in the management, training, and political, moral, and technological education of our working collectives. We cannot be satisfied with the development of certain factors of work safety, particularly with the high rate of accidents" in work underground; the achieved "results to not correspond to the considerable investments and means" allotted to this sphere in the annual plans, the minister points out.

After noting "serious problems" in deep extraction, such as the mastering of mountain tremors, which represent the main risk in regular plan fulfillment and the significance of projects for developing new extraction facilities that would help cut down the necessary investments, the minister goes on to state that, "despite certain deviations from the annual state plan for the production of electric power," the power industry "will overfulfill its tasks. Nevertheless, the power situation is complicated, and will be complicated up to 1985." The start of operations in new blocs of nuclear power stations will be delayed, the minister states, and the production will fall short by 3,090 giga watt hours. But "during the target year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the shortfall due to the belated construction of nuclear power stations will be reduced to 1.6 billion kwh," the minister adds.

The deliveries of heating gas, the minister continues, have been regular in the past years of this 5-year plan, and the needs of all consumer spheres could be satisfied; the transit gas system is working faultlessly, and the CSSR has fulfilled all its interntional commitments in the transport of natural gas to all foreign consumers.

The plan of crude oil extraction was fulfilled on 8 December, and by the end of the year it should be overfulfilled by 5,000 metric tons, the minister says; the tasks in geological-research work were completed on 11 December. All the favorable results in the development tasks, the minister points out, are due to the closest cooperation with the USSR and with the fraternal socialist states.

The minister goes on to say that the investments in the sphere of fuel and energy during the period 1981-85 will amount to Kcs100 million, that is almost 40 percent of all industrial investments in the CSSR. He underscores the need to carry out development programs which will cut power consumption, and to realize the nuclear program and power production projects with the lowest investments possible, particularly in building the nuclear power stations.

The minister concludes the article by expressing gratitude to the people working in the coal mines, in the uranium industry, and in the power and gas industries, as well as to the party, government, and trade union leaderships for their assistance and effort in establishing prerequisites for a favorable balance in 1983 and the past 3 years. He also mentions with gratitude the employees of the engineering, electric engineering, and construction industries, the transport staff, army members, and members of the bodies of the Ministry of Interior.

CTK REVIEWS NATION'S 1984 ECONOMIC GOALS

LD031543 Prague CTK in English 1329 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Prague -- The Czechoslovak economy has entered the fourth year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985), which is to be another step towards speeding up economic development and increasing intensification and effectiveness.

For the first time in the five-year period the gross national income is to rise by 3 per cent, the top limit of the average annual growth set by the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. A 1.2-per cent increase in production consumption is to be sufficient to achieve this rate of growth.

Almost one half of the increase in the national income will be used to ensure balanced external economic realtions, pay credits and interests, which will further improve Czechoslovakia's foreign currency position. Resources exceeding the volume of those of 1983 by 1.8 per cent will be available for the internal needs of Czechoslovakia this year. Social and personal consumption will rise while the volume of investments will stagnate.

Industry continues to play the decisive role in the Czechoslovak economy and its production will rise by 2.9 per cent in 1984. Especially the engineering and electrotechnical industries will develop while the share of branches needing much energy and raw materials will be reduced.

The energy system will be expanded by new units at the nuclear power plants at Jaslovce Bohunice in west Slovakia and at Dukovany in south Moravia. This should bring the capacity of Czechoslovak nuclear power stations at the end of the year to 1,760 megawatts, making it possible to produce some 10,000 million kilowatt hours of energy annually (overall annual energy production in Czechoslovakia at present is some 75,000 million kwh).

The Czechoslovak-Hungarian water system Gabcikovo-Nagymaros continues to be built on the Danube, just as the 600-megawatt pumping power station Dlouha Stran in north Moravia.

Another part of the fourth section of the transit gas pipeline will be constructed and increase the capacity for the transport of Soviet natural gas to West European countries.

The fourth section will be completed by 1987.

Restructuring and modernization will continue in the metallurgical industry and create preconditions for better use of metals and better supplies to consumers. An oxygen steel plant will begin operation in the Trinec iron works in north Moravia and the new technology will save 200,000 tonnes of black coal units and 110,000 tonnes of metal in comparison with traditional technologies. A new rolling mill producing one million tonnes of rolled material annually will be completed in the NHKG [Nova Hut Klementa Gottwalda] Ostrava enterprise in north Moravia.

Engineering enterprises will begin to manufacture new types of numerically controlled machine tools and forming machines. Production will increase in export branches, such as electrical and diesel locomotives, trolley buses, trams and lorries, and nuclear reactors will continue to be made for power stations in Czechoslovakia and foreign countries.

In agriculture, in which the main task is to increase Czechoslovakia's self-sufficiency in food production, emphasis is placed on the development of crop production which is to rise by 5.2 per cent. Livestock production, which has been growing faster than crop production, must rely primarily on domestic production of feeds. Any increases which would require increased imports are undesirable. This is why the plan provides for a decline of 3.9 per cent in livestock production. The overall volume of agricultural production will remain on the 1983 level.

Increases in the effectiveness of the economy are the basic precondition for preserving and improving the living standard and increasing life certainties. Personal consumption will rise this year by 1.5 per cent and financial spendings by the state on social consumption will reach a per capita average of Kcs 10,796 annually. The largest part of the resources will be spent on the development of education, health service and social security. Spendings on education are being raised by 2.9 per cent, on health service by 3.6 per cent and social incomes will increase by 2.9 per cent.

'NATIONAL EGOISM' HAMPERS CEMA DEVELOPMENT

AU031715 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Dec 83 p 4

[Boris Latta article: "We Have Done a Great Deal, But More Is Needed; CEMA Countries Are Entering the Fourth Year of Their 5-Year Plans"]

[Excerpts] Despite their successes, the countries of the socialist community associated in CEMA are dealing with several problems in developing their economic bases, problems that are connected with the objective need for further advancement. The development of the international division of labor and production specialization down to the level of cooperation in producing components is becoming more and more topical. From this trend follow complex economic tasks concerning the intensification of the individual economies. This requires substantial changes, be it in the mechanism of mangement, the structure of branches, or in the material-technical base. The reconstruction of the system of economic mangement -- supported by measures aimed at specifying in greater detail and coordinating structural policy, strategy, and economic growth -- is one of the main directions of the roads towards intensifying the socialist economies.

The results of the mutual integration of the economies will be all the better, the more the individual member-countries of CEMA will coordinate their actions and measures. In this connection, we can openly say that there still exist considerable possibilities for improvement in the sphere of internationalizing the experiences from a socialist management of the economy or from direct specialization. In production, but also in the sphere of management, there still persist elements of "reservedness" or even unwillingness to enter specialization within the framework of the international socialist division of labor. Reasons are never hard to find. First and foremost among them are comfort-seeking and the resulting opposition to changing production processes to which one has grown accustomed over the years (and which have often become unprofitable for the national economy) or "concern" that the contracting partner may not abide by his commitments. However, such pseudo-arguments and others similar to them will not hold water if we strictly observe the basic principles of the international division of labor, if all interested parties fulfill the obligations which they adopted.

Great efforts will still have to be exerted to eliminate vestiges of national egoism and national isolation as well as other ills that hamper the development of mutual economic relations within the CEMA framework. It is precisely the aforementioned negative features that are in the center of attention of imperialist forces, which are striving to support them and to keep them alive at all costs. They see in them weak spots and a possibility to cast doubt on the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. Their aim is to weaken the influence of socialist internationalism and, thereby, also the influence of the community of socialist countries. It is a fact that the materialization of socialist internationalism by way of developing the international division of labor contributes to strengthening and enriching not only economic but also political and all other social relations among socialist countries.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES NEW TELEVISION PROGRAMMING

AU031406 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 30 December carries on page 5 a 650-word interview given to "(KS)" by Jiri Karda, chief editor of the Prague Main Editorial Office of Czechoslovak Television Programming; date and place of the interview are not specified.

Among the new television series planned for 1984, Karda mentions the "uniform program concept" in honor of the 40th anniversaries of the "culmination of the Czech and Slovak people's national liberation struggle and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army," which "will begin in 1984 with the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising." This program series, Karda says, will be opened in the second half of 1984 by a 40-part series entitled "40 Free Years"; another 8-part series, dealing with the "armed struggle of Czechoslovakia's peoples against fascism," will start at about the same time. The series entitled "The Birth of Today" will begin toward the end of next August, Karda continues; it follows up the former series "My Homeland" and "The Cities of Our Times." This series is currently being prepared in cooperation with party bodies and social organizations, and will be transmitted consecutively from all regional cities, Karda states.

Other new series, according to Karda, will include the journalistic monthly entitled "Reserved for the Elderly," which will complement the programs for individual social groups of viewers.

The Brno Studio will replace the series "Don't Take Things Easy" by a new one, entitled "In the Spiral of Times," which takes place in the south Moravian region; and scientific-technical development will be reflected in the new series, entitled "Creators," "The Department of Higher Economy," and "Wide-Open Window," Karda states.

Individual programs, Karda notes, will fill 6,700 transmission hours on both programs. They will include, among others, an 8-part program entitled "The Uprising Story," produced by the Bratislava Studio; a 5-part series entitled "The Fifth Station," produced by the Prague Studio and dealing with people at a gas pipeline construction site; and an 11-part series entitled "The Ambulance," also produced in Prague. The light entertainment programs will include a 13-part series of comedies entitled "The Puzzlement of Cook Svatopluk," and a 6-part family series entitled "The Blue Meteorite, or the Flying Cestmir."

In speaking of certain basic changes in the transmission times, Karda states: "Beginning with 1984, transmission of the second program will also take place on Saturday and Sunday mornings, roughly from 1000 to 1230 hours." Children's programs on the second program will be transmitted at about 1700 hours; their good-night program will be transmitted at 1830 hours on the first program, and at 1920 hours in the second program. Basic changes will take place in children's programs on Saturday and Sunday mornings, Karda states: The "Pioneer Swallow" program will be cut down to 90 minutes; the "Youth's Television Club" will be also cut down to 90 minutes and will be transmitted on Tuesday evenings in the second program. A new 1-hour youth program "Friday in the Youth's Television Club" will be transmitted Friday evenings on the national television circuits.

FISCHER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD040859 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0821 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan (ADN) -- Talks began this morning in the Kremlin between the GDR and Soviet foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Andrey Gromyko. They are focusing on future prospects for all-round cooperation between the two countries as well as on international issues.

Oskar Fischer arrived in Moscow yesterday for a visit to the USSR. He was invited by the Soviet Government.

Soviet Reportage on Visit

For Moscow reportage of the visit by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, including his reception by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, see the Eastern Europe section of the 4 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MITTAG MEETS AUSTRIAN FINANCE MINISTER

WA040330 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Politburo member Guenther Mittag, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR Council of State, received Dr Herbert Salcher, Federal Minister of Finance of the Republic of Austria, for a detailed discussion. The subject of the exchange of ideas was the further expansion of the economic relations between the two states. Guenther Mittag stressed the significance of the state visit by Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and of the discussions between Dr Kirchschlaeger and Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, for the development of relations between the two states.

Federal Minister Salcher conveyed to Erich Honecker the greetings of Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz, which were reciprocated by Guenther Mittag.

Both participants in the conversation underscored the necessity of rational, mutually advantageous cooperation, which can serve as an example of an effective policy for the relaxation of tensions. In the discussions, the dynamic development of the economic relations between both states was underscored, and it was emphasized that recently concluded additional agreements have greatly stimulated the economic relations between the two countries.

Guenther Mittag stressed that further intensification of economic relations is in the interest and to the advantage of both states and that it will have a positive effect upon the further strengthening of relations in all areas.

Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Dr Helmut Strasser, the Austrian ambassador to the GDR, took part in the discussion, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

The same day, Dr Herbert Salcher, federal minister for finance of the Republic of Austria, met with Ernst Hoeffler, GDR minister of finance, for a discussion.

LEADERS ATTEND KPD ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

LD291642 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 29 Dec (ADN) -- A ceremony was held by the SED Central Committee in Berlin today to mark the 65th anniversary of the founding of the KPD (Communist Party of Germany). The ceremony, in the German State Opera House on Unter den Linden, demonstrated firm certainty that the legacy of the glorious KPD is still being fulfilled with honor in the 35th year of the GDR's existence.

Participants in the ceremony gave a very warm welcome to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, leading representatives of the DKP [West German Communist Party], the SEW, and members of the GDR party and state leadership.

The festive address was given by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the State Council and president of the GDR People's Chamber. He paid tribute to the founding of the KPD (Spartacus League) at the end of 1918 and beginning of 1919 as an event of historic consequences, and recalled: When the world inferno started in 1914 it was Karl Liebknecht who called for resistance against the war. In 1932, when the threat of fascism was looming over our people, it was Ernst Thaelmann who told the people that Hitler meant war. In 1945 it was Wilhelm Pieck who urged our people to build an antifascist-democratic order, and this revolutionary tradition lives on today in Erich Honecker's call to let a coalition of reason triumph over the policy of confrontation, over preparations for a new world war.

Horst Sindermann stressed: In the name of peace, in the name of mankind, we are fulfilling our alliance commitments in the defense sector. We are determined to strengthen the GDR in all other fields and to continue to develop it as an unassailable fortress of world socialism.

Those who took their places alongside Erich Honecker in the presidium of the ceremony and were greeted with loud applause were: DKP Chairman Herbert Mies, SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt; members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Horst Kohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffman, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenther Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller, Guenther Schabowski, Gerhard Schuerer, Werner Walde, and other members of the SED Central Committee.

The dignitaries included President of the National Front National Council Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz, Chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party (DBD) Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, Chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany (NDPD) Professor Dr Heinrich Homann; the deputy chairmen of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU) Max Sefrin, and of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany (LDPD), Gerhard Lindner, other members of the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber Presidium and the State Council.

CONTINUED RESISTANCE TO U.S. MISSILES VIEWED

DW031459 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1215 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Text] The first new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe have been ready for action since New Year's eve. In Mutlangen, FRG, Pershing-II missiles were put into position. From Comiso in Italy and Greenham Common in Great Britain, it was reported that the first cruise missiles are also ready for action. Does this fulfill the wishes of the military officials in NATO headquarters? Arno Friedmann comments:

With the beginning of the deployment, certain facts have been established. Washington has achieved what it wanted, but the hope it linked with this has not been fulfilled.

It was assumed that the strong resistance and the mass protests would quickly die down once the missiles had been set up at their deployment sites. Even President Reagan predicted this. But, as in many other cases, he was wrong.

In none of the countries involved can anything such as resignation or readiness to stop the struggle in view of the new situation be detected. On New Year's eve, the FRG news agency DPA reported from London that immediately following the statement by the British Defense Ministry, the peace movement announced that in 1984 it intended to do all it could to frustrate exercises with cruise missiles. This includes mainly blockading the convoys of the mobile launchers, which have to leave bunker storage areas for emergency training. A spokesman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, CND, spoke of detailed plans for new resistance actions.

The Italian peace movement has also announced continued resistance, and, in the FRG, preparations are under way for the second national day of protest on 30 January. In Belgium, where the deployment of cruise missiles is to begin this year, joint actions with resistance fighters from the Netherlands are being prepared.

If anything has changed at all among the opponents of nuclear weapons, it is their goal. Up until now, their actions had been directed against the deployment of missiles. Now they are demanding that deployment be discontinued and that the Pershing II and cruise missiles already deployed be dismantled. This is very appropriate in view of the current political situation, which was aggravated when deployment began. It is up to the governments of the NATO countries to return to the previous situation in Europe. Statements such as that made by veteran U.S. diplomat Averell Harriman at the beginning of the New Year are helpful in averting danger and creating the bases for new negotiations. Harriman said that it will not be easy for the United States to undo 3 years of nuclear irresponsibility, but, he said we must be committed to doing that with all our strength if we do not want to be the first generation of Americans to risk the life we have been given.

Only with such reason and readiness to negotiate can positive results be achieved in talks with the USSR and the socialist countries. In the final days of the old year, the USSR Supreme Soviet, in urging the United States and the other NATO countries to turn back, stressed its determination to prevent mankind from suffering a nuclear catastrophe.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031525 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Dec 83/1 Jan 83/84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the 25th anniversary of the Revolution of 1 January:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro: On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the revolution, the day of the liberation of Cuba, we convey to you, the PCC Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers as well as to all Cuban people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

The victorious Cuban revolution 25 years ago was an event of historic importance.

It introduced a new phase of development and resulted in the development of the first socialist state on the American continent. [sentence as published] In a historically short time the Cuban people under the tested leadership of their battle-tested Communist Party made outstanding achievements in building the socialist social order. In close alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community the far-reaching decisions of the Second PCC Congress are successfully implemented. Owing to these successes and the active foreign policy marked by the principles of proletarian internationalism the international prestige of Cuba and its attractiveness have constantly increased. More than ever before socialist Cuba is today proving to be a bulwark of peace against U.S. imperialism's aggressive course of confrontation. We are firmly convinced that all attempts to encroach upon Cuba's revolutionary achievements are doomed to fail.

It fills us with great pleasure and satisfaction that the close fighting alliance between our parties, states, and peoples has stood its test and has constantly developed further throughout the years. On the solid basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation the relations in all fields have reached a high level. Their further expansion and their constant deepening will also in the future contribute to successfully solving the demanding tasks we are facing in further building socialism and in our joint struggle to preserve and secure world peace.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, accept the assurance that the GDR will continue to be firmly and reliably at the side of Cuba.

We wholeheartedly wish you personally, all communists and citizens of Cuba new successes in building socialism and in defending the achievements of the revolution.

At the same time we convey to you our best wishes for health and creative vigor for 1984.

HONECKER GREETS PLO'S 'ARAFAT ON ANNIVERSARY

AU032035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Dec 83/1 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- On the 19th anniversary of the beginning of the Palestinian resistance on 1 January Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee:

Very distinguished Comrade Yasir 'Arafat:

On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the beginning of Palestinian resistance I convey to you, to the PLO Executive Committee, and to the entire Palestinian people solidaristic militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, of the GDR State Council and people, and on my own behalf.

I avail myself of this opportunity to reassure you once more that the GDR resolutely supports the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the assertion of their inalienable national rights.

In view of the aggressiveness of imperialism, which is also becoming increasingly more evident in the Middle East, the GDR will do all it can to further develop the close trustful cooperation with the PLO and to deepen it.

Distinguished Comrade 'Arafat, accept my sincere wishes for successes in the struggle for asserting the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and in consolidating the unity and cohesion of the PLO as well as for your personal well-being.

PAL LOSONCZI'S NEW YEAR GREETING MESSAGE

LD011410 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1140 GMT 1 Jan 84

["New Year"s Greeting" by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council -- live or recorded]

[Text] My esteemed compatriots, dear comrades: On the threshold of the New Year, when we greet one another with good wishes, in accordance with our custom we stop for a minute in order to review the past year.

In brief summary we may say that we have managed to attain our main goals, even amid the more unfavorable circumstances. We have lived through the last months of the old year in a serious -- it can be called critical -- international situation. We have been anxious about the preservation of the peace of the world, about the peace which has been also will be in the future the fundamental condition of our prosperity.

In keeping with our possibilities, we have striven for the realization in practice of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Even in the more complex situation we have lived and worked with sober moderation, taking into account the realities, for the realization of our political, social and economic goals. At every forum and on every occasion we have spoken out for the peaceful settlement of the differences of view that trouble the world and for the mutually advantageous, fruitful cooperation of the countries with different social systems.

In our days our main politcial effort -- to ensure peaceful, international conditions for our internal building work -- is even more timely. This goal guides us in increasingly intense foreign political relations; it brought forth our decision to make use of the UN General Assembly too for showing our self-sacrificing endeavors. The explanation of our sober, moderate position on the main isuses that divide the world was well received among the participants of the UN General Assembly. We are gratified that our struggle for detente and for the solution of disputed issues through negotiations meets with growing agreement and support in numerous countries of the world.

In a world burdened with tensions, not only have we preserved our relations but we have also further extended them. The stability of our internal situation, the successes of our building work and our foreign policy pursued on consistent principled bases have received growing recognition for our country beyond the socialist community, in countries of different social composition too. We are resolute believers in East-West dialogue and in every well-intentioned rapprochement. By peace we mean not only coexistence, a condition without war, but also mutually advantageous, widespread cooperation with every country and people of the world. The basis of our recognized international activity is our socialist social system. We are members of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA. We steadfastly represent our alliance and friendly commitments that arise from this, always and everywhere, without the smallest concession in principle.

We do not sacrifice our security arising from our relationship of alliance for momentary advantages. This also coincides with the fundamental interest and agreement of our people. Now there is an especially great need for the unbroken strength and for the firm, indissoluble unity of the countires of the Warsaw Pact, because in our days more U.S. missiles are being deployed in West Europe, and imperialism, possessing a superiority of force, would like to force its will on the world. In defense of our future and our socialist achievements we cannot leave this challenge unanswered. No matter how difficult a trial this is for us, and no matter how much it goes against our principles, we cannot allow anyone having a superiority of force force his will on us.

There has been peace in Europe for nearly four decades, as a consequence of the power relations that have developed between the two world systems. The military balance of force, mutual security at a lower level of armaments, would serve this goal well. In the past decades, at international forums and by direct means, the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact have attempted to halt the senseless arms race with innumerable proposals. No interest of ours is attached to an increase of armaments. We have never been initiators in the manufacture and proliferation of new weapons. It is a historical fact that our adversaries have always taken the initiative in the proliferation of new weapons of mass destruction, and we have had no choice other than to create a balance of military force. We can do nothing else now. This is required by our own interest and also by the responsibility we feel for the peaceful future of all mankind.

Dear comrades, our internal situation, despite our worries, is characterized by optimism, the expansion of socialist national unity. It is our socialist, political, economic, and social achievements that constitute the foundation of the fact that our appearances on the international stage are accompanied by wide-ranging recognition. As a result of the unfavorable external circumstances, growing world political attention, and the economic crisis which has been with us for a decade by now, our worries have not been reduced. Our efforts for increasing our ability to compete have brought us results, but they have not been in proportion with the worsening external market conditions. In addition, our worries were increased by the damages the drought caused our agriculture and the objective and administrative impediments that made our hard currency exports more difficult.

It is a sign of the strength of our people's economy and the resourcefulness of our people that we have been able to meet this test. Our economy is operating well. We have managed to safeguard our solvency. Supply, with respect to basic consumer goods, is stable despite the well-known damages that were brought about by the drought. We have made further efforts to modernize the internal organization of our economy in order to be able to meet the requirements that have developed in the external markets, as well as to match to no lower degree the requirements posed by domestic consumers.

These were no small tasks. Realistically, 1984 will by no means be easier. In the interest of the achievement of our objectives, we have to calculate with increased requirements both in the spheres of production work as well as the areas of management. Instead of qualitative growth, it is quantitative growth which has been placed to the fore and this is characteristic of recent years. The chief indicator of production, which is nothing but the result itself, is efficiency. The practice of allocation according to the results of labor has become wider.

In these more difficult times, we pay attention to the safeguarding of social (?welfare) benefits and to the improvement of material conditions of those most in need. In these harder times, the socialist national unity we forged in recent decades has further deepened. We are united, regardless of (?our possibly different) outlook on the world, with respect to safeguarding peace and building a socialist society. We protect as one and safeguard with all means at our disposal attainments already achieved. Despite the harder circumstances, we do everything we can to see that these are guarded.

In the service of our great national objective, we continue the building of socialism and the democratic development of our political, social, and economic order. We will have a lot of work in the future, and 1984 will not be easy. The continuation of the policy that has proved itself well, the ability of our people gathered in socialist national unity, its willingness to act, its hard work and struggle, together with the joint strength of the fraternal peoples, our allies, are the sure warranty of our further prosperity.

My dear patriots, my dear friends, on the first day of the New Year, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the Presidential Council and the government, I wish to all of you, in the spirit of this good hope, to the whole of our Hungarian people and to all our friends, a peaceful, happy new year rich in achievements.

GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR

LD311808 Budapest MTI in English 1805 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 31 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Janos Vas and his Czechoslovak counterpart, Ludovit Priecel, have signed the 1984 goods exchange and payments protocol in Budapest.

Next year goods exchange is to increase by four percent to the value of 1,400 million roubles. The goods are to help meet requirements of the economies of both countries.

Goods, component parts and intermediate units produced in multilateral and bilateral specialization and cooperation deals are to account for nearly 40 percent of the bilateral goods exchange, which will secure fulfilment of target.

LEADERS' GREETINGS ON CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

AU032041 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent the following message to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in Havana:

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro!

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba and the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, its Council of Ministers and our entire people, we send comradely greetings and good wishes to you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the fraternal Cuban people.

We remember with sincere appreciation that 25 years ago the Cuban people took into their hands the shaping of their destiny and began building the new social order. Our people view with appreciation those results, which the Cuban people achieved during the last quarter of a century by self-sacrificing and diligent work and following this path.

Cuba is continuing its socialist construction under difficult external conditions while, as a result of its internal successes and internationalist foreign policy, it has earned an honored place in international life, is playing an outstanding role in the Nonaligned Movement, and is an active participant in the struggle for world peace.

It is a great pleasure for us that the fraternal friendship of our parties, governments, and peoples, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and fruitful cooperation in all areas of life, successfully serve the joint interests of both our countries and human progress. Our working people are in complete solidarity with the Cuban people, who are particularly threatened these days by imperialism.

KOROM ON HUNGARY'S 'CALM POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE'

LD281313 Budapest MTI in English 0640 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 24 (MTI) -- Mihaly Korom, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, points out in an article published in the Saturday issue of NEPSZAVA: "Despite all external and internal problems, Hungary's working society lives and works in a calm political atmosphere. This year again, the country's efforts have contributed to development."

Analysing the increasingly complex international situation which slows the construction of socialism in Hungary, the author says, "The Hungarian people are justified to feel concern over the tense international situation."

On the tasks facing the country, Mihaly Korom says, "We must carry on with the action programme we have successfully followed in the past few years. The programme realistically reckons with harder conditions and with the resources and possibilities of the country. Priority is given to the achievement of external financial balance, the maintenance of the living standard, a modest improvement in living conditions, the maintenance of full employment, and a controlled acceptable rise of consumer prices. In the present difficult world economic situation few countries can even try to meet such requirements."

Discussing the view that the present complex international situation and troublesome domestic conditions require a 'strong arm' policy instead of great democracy, Mihaly Korom stresses, "Our party firmly rejects this view. We hold that socialist democracy, including citizens' right of speech, should be further intensified, together with the recognition of individual responsibility in leadership.

"In our eyes the development of socialist democracy is not a question of subjective intention or political fashion, but a historical law of society. It means the realization of workers' power on ever higher levels in the interests of all the working people. Following this principle, the political unity of our people have strengthened and there has been law and order, public security and a calm political climate in the past few decade."

ACZEL ON BUILDING SOCIALISM, WORLD POLITICS

LD281329 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 23 (MTI) -- An analysis by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, was published in the December 24 issue of NEPSZABADSAG, discussing priorities of the building of socialism in Hungary against the background of a tense international political situation and a serious world market situation.

"The hegemonistic policy of imperialism that uses the threat of war is what gives us the gravest concern. This political course evokes cold war periods and in fact it surpasses those in its intense anti-communism whereby it threatens the whole of mankind," writes Gyorgy Aczel. He then quotes Gyorgy Lukacs, an eminent Hungarian Marxist thinker, as saying that the Soviet Union has saved mankind by destroying Hitlerite fascism and breaking the nuclear monopoly of the United States. Gyorgy Aczel adds that the Soviet Union, with its might and resolve and resistance to blackmail "is doing the same now by compelling the fiercest of war mongerers to come to their senses."

"...The dialogue must not and cannot be interrupted even under such circumstances, not even with they who are confronting us menacingly. Provided it wants to live, mankind has no other alternative. We must look for and find the way to the good-willing and peace-loving hundreds of millions of people wherever they live."

On the international political and economic circumstances that have become more difficult Gyorgy Aczel writes: "The increasingly difficult circumstances can also have a favorable impact: The increasingly difficult situation can mobilize the supporters of progress, the people who consider the cause of socialism and the future of the world dear, it can enhance their activity, devotion and initiative."

Of the priorities of socialist construction in Hungary Gyorgy Aczel writes: "It is an important condition of overcoming the difficulties to better close our ranks. The greatest achievement of the development of our society in the last quarter of a century is a nationwide consensus, which is the basis of the internationally-known stability of domestic policy in this country. This stability has become a national asset. Provided we want successfully to grapple with the difficulties, we have to broaden and deepen national consensus and national unity... We have only one realistic option: We have to continue pursuing the policy of alliances even under the current coldwar-type situation."

"Today (?the basic) condition of deepening national unity is to develop socialist democracy. In this society we have to assure room for activity and initiative.

"Notwithstanding the increasingly difficult circumstances, we are determined to carry out the reform, develop socialist democracy, consider the interests of all society, and differentiate according to work done.

"We start from the political premise that the only way to counterbalance the difficulties is to provide a wider scope to the creative energies of our people, to the unfolding of entrepreneurial spirit that serves the society, and to socialist democracy that compels managers and citizens alike to accept responsibility."

Gyorgy Aczel stresses the need for strengthening active socialist patriotism: "It must be understood and accepted that under the given historical conditions the optimum objective for this country is to complete the construction of socialist society, and that Hungary's chances are identical with the chances of socialism. The fate of socialism is one with the fate of the nation, and it is only socialism that can solve all the problems of the nation.

"For that reason socialism is our national program. It is socialism that determines this country's international relations. It is the basis of also our country's foreign policy and our participation in the Warsaw treaty and our relations with the Soviet Union. It is not just "realpolitik," dictated by conditions. We do not undervalue realpolitik, however, we must not confuse moves demanded by expediency with world-historical processes. It has been world-historical necessity for over six decades that the construction of socialism can have no chance of success without the Soviet Union and especially in opposition to it," stressed Gyorgy Aczel.

FIRST VICTIM OF POSTWAR PURGE COMMEMORATED

AU031733 [Editorial Report] The 30 December issues of all four of the main Budapest dailies -- NEPSZABADSAG, MAGYAR HIRLAP, MAGYAR NEMZET, and NEPSZAVA -- on pages 6, 8, 4, and 5 respectively carry articles of 1,200, 750, 550, and 900 words commemorating the 80th birthday of Tibor Szonyi, a former prominent Hungarian communist. They are attributed to Erzsebet Strassenreiter, "R.J.I.," "Koves," and Lajos Verbai, and entitled "In Memory of Tibor Szonyi on His 80th Birthday," "He Was Born 80 Years Ago; The Memory of Dr Tibor Szonyi," "Tibor Szonyi's Memory," and "His Honesty and Willingness to Make Sacrifices Remain Our Unforgettable Heritage; On the 80th Anniversary of Tibor Szonyi's Birth."

All the articles review and laud the career and revolutionary activity of Szonyi, who worked as a member of the illegal communist party in Vienna, Budapest, Prague, and Zurich prior to and during World War II. Returning to Hungary afterwards, he rose to the rank of head of the communist party's cadre department. He was arrested on 16 May 1949, according to NEPSZABADSAG, "as the first victim of the wave of distrust that began to flood public life at the time. Following that Tibor Szonyi, Laszlo Rajk and others also were arrested and put on trial. Together with Laszlo Rajk, Tibor Szonyi was sentenced to death and, on 15 October 1949, was executed." Szonyi was "rehabilitated" in 1955.

MAGYAR NEMZET is the only daily of the four that lists what Szonyi was accused of: "The charge was (among others) that he was recruited by the U.S. secret service in Switzerland; that he educated emigre Hungarian youth in a counterrevolutionary spirit; that he smoothed the path (homeward from Vienna) for Ferenc Kisbarbaki Farkas' arrow-cross men with the intention to overthrow the people's democratic system with their aid and transforming it (with his accomplices) into a bourgeois democratic republic; and, in addition, that he was alleged to have been in contact with the Zionist movement."

The 31 December issue of NEPSZABADSAG and the other three dailies carry a 120-word report on a wreath-laying ceremony the day before at the cemetary of the pantheon of the workers' movement on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the birth of Tibor Szonyi, "an outstanding combatant of the Hungarian and international communist movement."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTION ON LAW, ORDER

AU030945 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Dec 83 p 4

[Council of Ministers Resolution No 168 dated 2 December 1983]

[Text] In order to better coordinate the activities of state administrative bodies and the joint activity of state institutions and social organizations -- this being designed to encourage respect for the law, ensure discipline and public order, and especially to combat economic and common crime and cases of social pathology -- the Council of Ministers hereby resolves the following, in keeping with the intentions of the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum:

I. The Council of Ministers Committee for the Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, hereafter referred to as the "Committee," is hereby appointed.

II. The Committee's tasks include activities involved with the following:

1) observing the legal order;

2) guaranteeing public law and order;

3) strengthening social discipline;

4) limiting the causes of crime and the conditions favoring it;

5) opposing speculation, mismanagement, and waste;

6) stepping up investigations into offenses harming the life, health, and property of citizens as well as the interests and assets of the state;

7) combating cases of social pathology;

8) shaping legal consciousness and a respect for the law among citizens.

III. 1. The Committee is to prepare the principles of government policy and undertake initiatives and essential untertakings to ensure that the activities of state administrative bodies, investigating and judicial bodies, bodies of control, and other basic state organizational units involving the matters discussed in II are coordinated.

2. In particular, the Committee is to:

1) analyze and assess the situation and phenomena concerning matters discussed in II;

2) establish ways of preventing crimes and misdemeanors and of discovering offenders;

3) analyze and assess how effectively crimes and misdemeanors are being investigated and how violations of the law are being prevented;

4) encourage state administrative bodies, other state organizational units, and social organizations to undertake essential actions involving the matters discussed in II;

5) present an opinion on draft laws concerning the investigation of crimes, the prevention of violations of the law, and the prevention of other forms of social pathology;

6) undertake research into the prevention and combating of crime;

7) examine other matters on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers or of its chairman.

IV. 1. The committee is to act jointly with the Supreme Chamber of Control, the Supreme Court, the prosecutor general of the PPR, and with other state bodies set up to encourage law and order and the observance thereof and to protect citizens' rights, and also with organizational units of control, inspection, and auditing that come under the control of executive central bodies of state administration.

2. The Committee is to cooperate with political, trade union, youth, cooperative, social, and self-management organizations.

3. The Committee is to cooperate with scientific and educational institutions and use their work results in its activity.

V. 1. General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs, is hereby appointed chairman of the committee.

2. On the recommendation of the chairman of the Committee, the chairman of the Council of Ministers is to appoint deputy chairman of the Committee, a secretary of the Committee and other Committee members from among representatives of the state administration.

3. On the recommendation of the chairman of the Committee, the chairman of the Council of Ministers may invite representatives of the PZPR and the allied parties, of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, of state institutions and organizations, and of trade union, social, and cooperative organizations, to take part in the Committee's work.

VI. The Committee is to establish periodic programs of its activity and to present to the Council of Ministers reports on the implementation of these programs, together with remarks and opinions.

VII. 1. Commissions set up to deal with specified problems may operate within the framework of the Committee.

2. The Committee chairman may set up working teams and invite outsiders to take part in the Committee's work.

VIII. The Committee's method of functioning is determined by the Council of Ministers Resolution No 93 dated 2 August 1983, concerning the working rules of the Council of Ministers and the Government Presidium, and concerning the methods of working out, agreeing on, and announcing acts of law (Polish MONITOR Issue No 27, item 152).

IX. The Office of the Council of Ministers is to guarantee the Committee back-up services and resources connected with its activity.

X. This resolution is in force as of the day it was announced.

Army General W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Kiszczak Interviewed

AU032028 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Dec 83 p 4

[Interview given by General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, to RZECZPOSPOLITA editorial staff: "In the Interests of the Public Order"; date and place not given]

[Text] The Council of Ministers' 2 December resolution has set up a Council of Ministers Committee for the Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline. In connection with this, the RZECZPOSPOLITA editorial staff has asked General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, for an interview.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] What are the reasons for setting up the committee?

[Kiszczak] There are many reasons. The most important one is the need to speed up consolidating society around the idea of a strong and just state. Making this idea reality involves improving observance of the law and guaranteeing the necessary public order and correct state of social discipline. There is no difference whatsoever in this respect between society's expectations and the intentions of the socialist state's authorities. Society in general and every honest citizen want to live in conditions of calm and with a feeling of security for oneself, for one's relatives, and for the fruits of one's work. Unfortunately, however, the situation with law, order, and security in Poland is not the best. There is a growth rate of economic and common crimes. Society is being seriously threatened by speculation, which hits at people's fundamental interests, especially those of families with modest budgets. Corruption, mismanagement, and waste of public property are on the increase; in other words the economic values achieved with such toil by the workers class are being squandered. Young people are being corrupted, which is particularly painful and disturbing. Alcoholism and drug addiction, and especially the growth of these, is particularly dangerous.

We are also faced with other signs of lack of social discipline such as brutality toward people, vandalism, lack of respect for public property, and other irresponsible antics. Some of these phenomena are even irrational, such as the mass destruction of the fittings inside railroad cars and other means of transportation, dirt and untidiness at railroad stations and other public places, and violent squabbles at stations, in streets, and in stadiums.

Of course, all this does not mean that we are in danger of some momentous cataclysm. I must stress most strongly that both the crime rate in general and the rate of increase of specific types of crime are considerably less drastic than in many highly developed Western countries.

But this neither satisfies nor calms us. For we want our society to be better and better, we want honest people to be able to live in calm and security, and we want their work and recreation not to be disturbed by disorganized and irresponsible excesses and antics by asocial elements.

That is why it is necessary to combat social distortions with even more firmness. We therefore wish to coordinate the activities of various bodies involved in law, order, and social discipline better than before. We want offenders against society to be uncovered quickly and to face the appropriate penalties so that other potential offenders may see that crime does not pay and that they may not take advantage of any existing loopholes in our activity for the benefit of their illegal actions. In simple terms, we need better coordination than before.

The need for this coordination and for its improvement is posed by the fact that sometimes there are several different bodies or institutions acting inside the same sphere of the law, and they are subject to various different rules. In the sphere of the protection of public property, for example, the following bodies exist in work places: the economic administration, the industrial watch, the legal service, fiscal control, a State Economic Tribunal, militia bodies, prosecutors, courts, and decision-enforcement bodies. In other words, several bodies governed by different central work arrangements. Let me give another example: Problems with security and order on the railroad are dealt with by the Polish State Railroad administration, the Railroad Protection Service, militia units, and Military Domestic Service. Once again at least three ministries are involved in this activity.

The situation is similar in environmental protection, investment projects, and combating social pathology. Here we must mention the counter-activity of various social bodies such as the Commission for Combating Alcoholism and the Commission for Combating Speculation.

So life itself imposes the duty of combining all of these wide-ranging, separate efforts into one stream. It seems that the best solution to the problem is setting up the committee we are talking about.

The passing of the Law on the Office of Minister of Internal Affairs and on the powers of the bodies under him on 14 July 1983 has not been without influence on the appointment of the committee and on the decision to make the minister of internal affairs the chairman of the committee. This law has set for the minister of internal affairs many tasks involving coordinating activity in that sphere of the law connected with law and order in Poland.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] How will the joint activity between the committee, on the one side, and administrative bodies, state institutions, and social organizations, on the other side, concerning the public order look in practice?

[Kiszczak] This joint activity will be multifaceted. The committee will consist of representatives of relevant state bodies, in addition to which representatives of the PZPR, the allied parties, and social organizations will also take part. As members of the committee and of its problems commissions, they will take part in all of the committee's activities. They will therefore help work out ways and means of combating the emergence of crime and will help analyze the effectiveness of crime investigation policy. Their opinions on laws concerning criminal investigation, on the prevention of violations of the law, and on the combating of social pathology will also count. The committee's members will encourage state administrative bodies, other state organizational units, and social organizations to undertake essential action in order to strengthen public order and increase observance of the law and social discipline.

We are convinced that we will manage to create proper solutions to the problem of mobilizing society for the struggle to achieve law and order. We are deeply convinced that we will achieve strong support in this respect from the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, which has expressed its interest in this problem not only in its programmatic declaration, but also in its practical activity. We are also counting on wide support from other social groupings.

We believe that the committee's practical activity will create new effective forms of cooperation with all participants.

However, I would like to stress clearly that the committee in no way intends to replace or do away with any state organizations or arrangements, because its role and tasks are completely different.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] Is the setting up of this committee an answer to the shortcomings in the joint activity between law enforcement bodies and between those institutions which make up the committee?

[Kiszczak] Partly yes. I have already discussed this. But this is not all we are concerned with. A new situation has emerged in recent years. New dangers and new phenomena have emerged because of the crisis, and because of them the joint activity that has existed up to now is no longer sufficient. The committee is primarily a way of perfecting the system of combating social pathology and violations of the law, especially as far as common crime is concerned. It is meant to give appropriate status to undertakings essential for guaranteeing a proper functioning of the law, social calm, and a feeling of security by citizens. It is an idea resulting from the decisions of the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, at which it was unequivocally stated that during a time of combating a socioeconomic crisis, cases of social pathology and economic and other crimes affect the implementation of socioeconomic goals particularly unfavorably. Comrade General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, has spoken about this fully. The dimensions and the structure of negative social phenomena demand that a united front of action exist. Our committee will perform this task.

The committee will act jointly with the Supreme Chamber of Control, the Supreme Court, the Office of the Prosecutor-General of the PPR, and other bodies set up to strengthen law and order and protect citizens rights, and also with administrative units and units of control, inspection, and auditing that are governed by central state adminstrative bodies. The committee will also cooperate with scientific institutions.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] What is the nature of the committee? Is it meant to be a social advisory body or a government agency?

[Kiszczak] The committee is a specialized body of the Council of Ministers. It is empowered to work out the principles of government policy concerning observance of the law, public order, and social discipline. Its prerogatives include coordinating the undertakings of bodies active in the sphere of the legal order.

In this sense it is a government agency. But at the same time, the participation in it by representatives of sociopolitical, professional, and other organizations creates the chance that the committee will also be a forum for an exchange of views, criticism, and comment by representatives of various milieus of society. In this way, the committee will not be merely a professional administrative body, but will to a large extent also be a body that expresses public opinion and one that is also capable, to an appropriate extent, of shaping public opinion.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] What are the most important tasks facing the committee today and in the future?

[Kiszczak] The range of problems facing the committee is wide. Basically, the tasks have to be classified according to the time period for carrying them out. I believe that the group of tasks we can consider priority or current tasks ought to include assessments on the following:

effectiveness of combating economic offenses, with special attention to the misappropriation of property, organized speculation, corruption, mismanagement, and waste, and also on how to improve the law against these phenomena;

effectiveness of activity by various bodies for the sake of maintaining proper security and order in public places, especially inside means of transportation, at railroad stations, in streets, and so on;

effectiveness of legal sanctions against those whose incomes do not correspond to the amount of work put in and who get rich at society's expense and by means of crime;

penal policy against economic and criminal offenders;

improving the rate of uncovering crimes;

effectiveness of the penal system.

Among the permanent, or long-term tasks, one should include the establishment of ways and means of preventing and investigating crimes, and also gathering and forming opinions on the best way to perform established methods of investigating and preventing legal violations, and researching into the causes of crime.

We are aware of the importance of these tasks and our responsibility for performing them. We will do everything to perform them as well as possible. I propose that we discuss the results after a certain time.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA] What advantages can the average citizen reap from the committee?

[Kiszczak] I can detect the cussedness [przekora] contained in that question. However, no move concerning the state's security and public order, not even the most spectacular one, will alter the situation from one day to the next, especially because the undertakings we are talking about concern the whole of society, and the results of these undertakings are intended for all citizens. But let us get back to the question. The average citizen should feel the advantage of having the committee through a growth in his sense of personal security, through the progress achieved in guaranteeing calm in public places, and through the law's increased significance as the regulator of public and social life.

After a certain time the committee's activity should bring to the average citizen something that cannot be detected from one day to the next but which is real enough all the same -- a decrease in such phenomena as alcoholism, social parasitism, the corruption of minors and other people, and also a decrease in offenses against the life, health, property, and rights of citizens. The committee's activity should also serve to protect public property, which is a problem of capital importance especially today. We will not remain indifferent to human affairs and problems. These are the advantages that we perceive the average citizen will reap from the committee's activity.

I wish however to strongly stress that social pathology, including crime, is the creation of society and the result of certain attitudes and negative relations existing among society. Therefore, without the dedication and support of society, without a firm and active opposition to these dangerous excesses and distortions by society itself, and by individuals, and above all, without a display of correct law-abiding attitudes by citizens, there can be no talk of any great advantages. So everything depends on us all, and also on the progress we make in law and order. We sincerely desire this participation by all honest people in combating evil, and we deeply hope that we will not be disappointed.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES 15TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD031843 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Today the PZPR Central Committee Politburo discussed the programmatic and organizational provisions of the 15th Central Committee Plenum.

It was established that materials that have been prepared for the national conference of delegates of the PZPR, and that present the state of implementation of the resolutions of the ninth extraordinary congress, as well as draft program documents, will be discussed.

It was decided to convene the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in February this year.

WIEJACZ, CZYREK ON FOREIGN POLICY, RELATIONS

Wiejacz on Foreign Policy

LD301457 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 30 Dec (PAP) -- We make every effort to reduce and remove threats to peace, Poland's Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz said in an interview for the new year's issue of the ARGUMENTY weekly.

The new international situation is characterized by an unprecedented intensification of tension and threats to peace. The present moment is exceptional and particularly dangerous. It is a consequence of unprecedented speeding up of the arms race, their quantitative and qualitative changes as a result of which the U.S. and its main allies want to gain military edge over the USSR, which means violation of the existing approximate balance of forces, the vice-minister added.

The confrontational line of the U.S. policy refers not only to the sphere of armaments but also to economic and scientific relations. Its integral part is the intensifying propaganda activity which turns into an open aggression, the vice-minister went on.

This situation results in serious consequences for Poland. Direct threats to our country intensify as a result of deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, direct threats also intensify in connection with aspirations to shake European stability, including stability in Poland which is a significant component of the general situation on the continent. The development of the situation become more complicated because of external conditions which make it more difficult for our country to get out of the economic crisis, the vice-minister said.

The Polish diplomacy makes use of every possibility and opportunity to activate moves in favour of consolidation of peace and disarmament. The voice of admonition and warning from Poland has not only political but also moral significance, Vice-Minister Wiejacz stressed.

Talking about main lines of the Polish foreign policy for the coming years, Minister Wiejacz stated that priority is and will be given to intensive development and tightening of political relations and economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

We shall aim at further enlivening of political contacts and cooperation with countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. As regards capitalist countries -- the highest Polish circles have stated many times that Poland is interested in developing normal relations, that is relations based on the principles of international law. The policy of restrictions, interference and propaganda aggression is not in accordance with these principles. Therefore, correct relations with these countries depend not only on us, Vice-Minister Wiejacz said.

On Foreign Relations

LD040012 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 3 Jan -- "The (?positions) of her security, state security, her position in the world, external conditions for solving internal affairs have been and are of primary concern for Poland," said Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz in an interview for Polish radio's external service.

"The [words indistinct] most visible in the recent period because of the offensive launched by anti-socialist forces in the West. Therefore, the tightening of relations [words indistinct] and the Soviet Union as well as other socialist states was especially important.

"We have consolidated our position among the socialist states and have even gone further as regards the state [words indistinct] operation, both in and outside [words indistinct] -- with Vietnam, Cuba. There has also been some progress in our relations with the People's Republic of China.

"As the developing countries are concerned, I think that we have made a significant step forward in the realization of the general directive [words indistinct] government [words indistinct] to give a greater rank to relations with that group of states."

"The year 1983 saw many important political visits paid by both Polish officials to those countries and vice versa. I will mention, for example, the recent trip by the Polish foreign minister to five Asian countries (?and earlier) to [words indistinct] African countries, and the visits paid by Polish Government officials to Algeria, Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina, Peru and other Latin American countries. Recently, a special Polish mission visited Argentina and Brazil. Also the contacts with Middle [words indistinct] quite intensive. But the development of trade relations still does not follow the political contacts the way we would (?like) it to, though we must point to a 7 percent growth in our exports to those countries and a 33 percent jump in imports over the past year. This was a [words indistinct] our relations with the West are not the best, and they are even very bad with some Western countries like, for example, the United States. But the picture is not (?uniform) [words indistinct] we have already quite good relations with, for example, the neutral countries [words indistinct] which are characterized by (?normal) development of trade, cultural and scientific as well as political relations. I could say this about several other countries as well."

"But this does not change the picture [words indistinct] situation that the NATO members [words indistinct] Western states were still pursuing throughout this year their policy of economic restrictions and reduced political contacts, the policy of isolating Poland. There were also attempts to interfere in internal affairs and there was a very unfriendly and even hostile propaganda campaign against Poland. This produces the conclusion that those countries were staking on a Poland torn by quarrels, [word indistinct] of tensions, and presumably on a Poland that would have been the source of a conflict.

"Our relations with France are very bad. And this refers not only to the lack of political contacts but also to the campaign in the French press, to restrictions in the sphere of economy. We deplore this and sometimes it is hard for us to understand why things are what they are.

"I would like to stress the fact that the Polish Government sent a note to the U.S. Government in early November, presenting both our assessment of the American policy and the premises which must be fulfilled to begin the process of normalization of mutual relations.

"We have never given up, shut the door on the possibility of improvement and normalization of relations on the basis of accepted [word indistinct] of interstate relations. This means: non-interference in internal affairs, respect for constitutional laws, respect for state sovereignty etc. And these are the key conditions, which must be fulfilled to have more or less normal relations," said Wiejacz.

Czyrek on Foreign Policy

LD301453 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 29 Dec (PAP) -- A meeting of PUWP lecturers devoted to the current international situation was held here today, attended by Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek and head of CC Foreign Department Gen Czeslaw Dega.

In his address Czyrek stated that we enter the year 1984 in a situation when all trends characteristic for 1983 continue, both the negative, carrying threats connected with the new stage of arms buildup in the West and the positive ones resulting from growing moves and opinions of the societies against armaments, against the threat of nuclear annihilation.

The socialist countries, while undertaking indispensable measures counteracting the upsetting of the existing equilibrium are pursuing consistently their peace offensive. We are of the opinion that especially today there is a necessity of persistent struggle for the implementation of the idea of peaceful coexistence, for elimination of war as a means of solving contradictions between the opposing socio-economic systems.

The peaceful policy of socialist states, in which Poland has traditionally played and plays an active role, constitutes a fundamental factor working against threat to peace in Europe and the world over, Czyrek went on to emphasize. The issue is the victory of common sense and realism in international relations.

The successful conclusion in 1983 of the CSCE meeting in Madrid as well as the preparations for the Stockholm conference on confidence building measures and disarmament in Europe are of vital importance in the struggle for improved climate of international actions in Europe and the world.

Jozef Czyrek drew attention to the fact that faced with inefficacy of the policy of economic restrictions which is becoming ever more evident the political circles in the West are now in the process of reevaluation of their approach to the issue of their relations with socialist states including Poland.

Czyrek [word indistinct] importance attached by Poland to respecting the principle of equal rights in international relations. That is why we demand lifting the Western economic restrictions imposed upon our country as a condition for real normalization of relations.

In 1984, the year marking the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, we will [word indistinct] of our state's foreign policy, the ties; alliance, friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and states of socialist community, and joint struggle for peaceful future of the world, Czyrek said.

U.S. REPORTS ON TREATMENT OF DISSIDENTS VIEWED

LD032247 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Editorial Report] Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1900 GMT on 3 January broadcasts a 12-minute program entitled "All the President's Men" devoted to Kuron, Michnik, and other "dissidents" and their state of health.

The program opens with a Maksymilian Berezowski report from Washington:

"An article written by two rightist commentators, Ronald Evans and Robert Novak, violently attacking the Polish Government appeared on 23 December of last year in THE WASHINGTON POST and also in many regional dailies. The main point of their attack was their undocumented statement that the Polish authorities allegedly are starving a group of the former leaders of Solidarity and the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] who are still under arrest even after the lifting of martial law. The American journalists said that the persons in question had been systematically and deliberately denied such indispensible elements of nourishment as vitamins and protein. This allegedly led to their being ill and also had a debilitating effect on them. The same day, a State Department spokesman was asked whether he could comment, as it was then put, on the unconfirmed accusations leveled by Evans and Novak. He answered that he could. He said, namely: The American authorities are concerned with the reports about inappropriate treatement of persons arrested in Poland for their political activities."

Following Berezowski's report, the announcer, citing a WASHINGTON POST report contending that Solidarity and KOR activists are being deprived of food, says that the Reagan administration is thus supposedly examining evidence that the 11 Polish activists are systematically deprived of vitamins, protein and other elements necessary to live. He goes on to say that we still do not know what effect the Warsaw tortures will have on U.S. policy.

(Maciej Cikowski) then conducts an interview with Jan Kaczorowski, head of the investigation arrest hospital in Warsaw-Mokotow. The doctor says that the state of health of the 11 men "can be defined as good," but that some require medical treatment because of long-standing ailments such as stomach ulcers and kidney problems. The doctor explains the nature of their ailments and says that the prisoners are on special diets to aid them in their recovery.

The program then carries an unidentified reporter's recorded interview with Major Krzysztof Zurakowski on the reception of parcels in prison:

[Correspondent] "How many times a month can those under arrest receive parcels?

[Zurakowski] "Perhaps I should start by saying that one of the fundamental privileges of those under temporary arrest is the right to purchase foodstuffs and tobacco. This they can do with money deposited when arrested. In addition to this, various goods can be purchased in the canteen, a prisoner receives food parcel vouchers from the administration of the institution. This happens once a month.

[Question] "Is it possible for this to take place more often?

[Answer] "Yes, it is. It takes place at the request of those concerned, and after consent from the prison governor, those concerned can then receive an additional voucher for a parcel."

Zurakowski then lists the amount of food parcels received by well known Solidarity and KOR activists last year.

Subsequently an announcer says that it is not the first time that the Polish authorities have been slandered in the United States. "Articles have been written about the thousands of people who were arrested, kept in sub-zero temperatures and had water poured over them. They have written about the hundreds of thousands of internees, about the thousands of persons killed and tortured. They have told stories about militiamen who are drugged and given alcohol before going out on an operation. Today, we have starved and withering candidates for the leaders of the nation. What else will all the President's men invent?"

NO PRICE INCREASE PROPOSAL RECEIVES CLEAR SUPPORT

LD040004 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Summary] The Price Research Bureau has completed work on the questionaire concerning the proposed price increases. In total 53,308 questionnaries have been sent in. The results are as follow: 34.9 percent expressed their preference for the first variant; 31 percent supported the second variant; more than 19 percent selected none of the variants and presented other proposals; nearly 15 percent constituted letters of protest against all price increases. It transpires from this that no variant has received maximum support. Consultations will continue.

REPORT VIEWS GLEMP'S CHRISTMAS, NEW YORK MESSAGE

AU031515 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24-26 Dec 83 pp 1-2

[Report signed "(ZM)": "Polish Primate's Message of the Season"]

[Text] The Press Bureau of the Polish Episcopate has supplied us with the text of the message issued by Cardinal Jozef Glemp on the occasion of Christmas and the new year.

The first part of the 4-page message is devoted to deliberations on the subject of the religious and historical meaning of the coming Christmas and of the role of faith and God in the life of the Church and the believers.

The primate also reflects on the year that is ending and speaks of the "the religious and national joys" we have experienced in 1983.

The message lists the pilgrimage of John Paul II to Poland to attend the Jasna Gora jubilee celebrations as one such joy.

Stressing that the enormous joy produced by the ending year must not obscure "the enormity of the evils and sufferings that our people are experiencing," the primate continues:

"We do not have to enumerate them at all. Enormous international tensions have also enmeshed our country in the general threat hanging over the life of mankind. This makes us, the people of the Church, especially aware of the fact that our fatherland placed between the tense poles of the opposing powers must not supply a spark of ignition. The Church will make every effort to prevent any such spark in the conviction that it is its duty to save every human life and whatever man has achieved in his development.

"In view of the fundamental threat to existence it is necessary in our national home to tone down dissatisfaction, mutual accusations, exercrations, and the tendency to damage each other's interests. The thing is that the un-Christian slogan 'the worse it is, the better it is,' which is a suicidal slogan, can still be met with here and there. We know that the word "reconciliation," which has lost its full meaning, does not contain a program today. Nevertheless, it is necessary to save Poland. We must not tug at our fatherland's scant garment, which covers up its nakedness. It is necessary to stimulate the instinct of self-preservation of each opposing side.

"In its humility the Church wants to carry on its mission at this difficult time of the nation's history. In accordance with the Holy See's decree, the Episcopate will warn priests against engaging in politics.

"Priests' task of uniting men with God does not exclude them from service to the nation...."

Stressing that social passivity is a negative feature and that a believer "should fight all kinds of social apathy," Cardinal Glemp adds: "However, organizing economic and public life is on the whole a task for the lay people. That is why John Paul II in his encyclical 'Pacem in Terris' states: 'The right to actively participate in public life and to make one's own contribution to the common good of citizens is related to the dignity of human personality.'"

The primate adds that "personal honesty and competence are the most correct criterion of a citizen's usefulness in developing public life."

The primate ends his message by dispensing his blessings for Christmas and the new year.

The primate's message of the season contains a number of thoughts and statements especially worthy of contemplation, precisely now at a time when some people at home, but especially abroad, continue to issue aggravating words and views, that try to create the impression that the Church in Poland wants to be a political force, that its relations with the state supposedly continue to deteriorate, and that even some kind of war has begun in these relations.

The message of the season issued by the head of the Catholic Church in Poland is made in the spirit of tolerance and points out that "making a common contribution to the citizens' good" is the most correct criterion of the civic attitude.

It is certainly no accident that this attitude, which stems from the imperative of Christian morality, has been recalled at a time when the moods of intolerance, extremism, and hostility are present in our country and have even gotten hold of some priests. Fortunately, there are very few such priests.

We should note for the same reason the warning to the priests that they should not engage in politics. This warning recalls the Holy See's decree in this matter and has its profound and topical meaning in the light of some recent events and activities.

The Polish primate's voice in this and other matters -- this voice does not ignore our common joys and our sufferings and worries -- is consistent with the traditional atmosphere of Christmas, which is an atmosphere of family warmth and affection for others.

ZSL'S MALINOWSKI ON CHURCH FUND FOR AGRICULTURE

LD302318 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1913 GMT on 30 December broadcasts a 33-minute "Government Monitor" program introduced by Zygmunt Szeliga, containing a 13-minute section devoted to a press conference at the Government Press Office chaired by ZSL leader Roman Malinowski.

In reply to an unidentified speaker's question from the hall asking about the ZSL's attitude toward the proposed support for Polish agriculture from Church funds and about the current state of the legal aspects, Malinowski replies:

"The work is nearing completion. During the recent meeting with Primate Glemp we carried out an assessment of the team's work; I even asked Primate Glemp to commit the team members on the Church side to a more, I would say, rapid pace of work, so that this work, which is nearing completion, can be quickly concluded. From the legal viewpoint the draft law on the foundation is ready. After [word distinct] interministerial agreements have been reached, it will soon be sent to the Sejm. In other words, the legal-organizational work is practically complete.

"On the other hand, the issue still outstanding is the question of the scale of the resources that can be collected within the framework of this foundation. I wish to mention here that the law on foundations concerns not only this particular foundation but the system of foundations in general, for in Poland there can be many such foundations. As to whether those sums which were mentioned at one time -- that is DM5 billion or $2 billion -- are realistic, we must wait and see. For the time being, the quantities that have been mentioned are simply a [word indistinct] They do not exist; they have yet to be accumulated.

"Against this background I would like to add that both in the Western press and in many of our media, this foundation evokes much emotion, and often gives rise to a sort of, I would say, feeling or opinion or hope that we will solve all our agricultural problems by means of the fund. I spoke about this with Primate Glemp and [word indistinct] he agrees that these far reaching hopes -- may cause disappointment. Therefore this aid by the fund should be viewed in direct proportion to the efforts that are being undertaken within the country, as well as in cooperation with the socialist countries and other countries. This is a very important factor in solving our problems; it constitutes a certain percentage -- we do not (?yet) know what the resources will be -- so perhaps even a (?thousandth part)."

BEDNARSKI REPORTS ON COOPERATION WITH CEMA

AU031939 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] This is the authorized text of PZPR Central Committee member Henryk Bednarski's report read at the international scientific conference entitled "Poland Inside CEMA" which took place on 14-15 December in Jablonna:

The PZPR attaches particular importance to economic cooperation and integration within CEMA, which is the main subject of talks today. "Our bitter experience of recent years," Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, has said, "has clearly shown how dangerous excessive dependence on the capitalist countries can become. We convinced ourselves at the same time how irreplaceable in difficult times incontestible and stable cooperation with our socialist friends is. We support this cooperation to the widest possible extent and in the most varied forms possible."

That is why our party, with the help and support of the fraternal socialist parties and governments, has undertaken energetic activity to align our economy on closer cooperation with our socialist partners.

Since the very emergence of CEMA in the international arena, cooperation with CEMA has been a basic driving force behind the socioeconomic development of the socialist countries.

Thanks to it,those countries embarking on the road to socialist construction have been able to work out and successfully implement programs of socialist industrialization and make use of steady supplies of machines, equipment, raw materials, and fuels, as well as scientific and technical documentation and various technical, organizational, and planning solutions for this purpose. On this basis it has been possible to transform and modernize the national economy, increase industry's participation in the produced national income and the machine industry's participation in universal industrial production, raise the level of economic and scientific-technical development, encourage urbanization, encourage rural people to come to the cities, encourage the sons of workers and peasants to attend high schools, and raise the level of education and culture of the whole of society.

Practice has therefore shown that the CEMA member-states have set in motion a new and previously unknown mechanism of international economic relations -- relations that fully respect the sovereignty and independence of the partners and noninterference in their domestic affairs on the one hand, and that are based on the principles of internationalism, friendship, and mutual assistance on the other hand.

The progress achieved in equalizing the economic development of the socialist countries is due to the effectiveness and attractiveness of the new type of international economic relations. If in 1950 the ratio between the highest and the lowest national income per inhabitant in the CEMA countries was 3 to 1, then by the end of the seventies this ratio had been reduced to more or less 1.5 to 1. Aside from domestic factors, it is economic cooperation and integration within CEMA that has played a decisive role in levelling out the economic differences between our countries. This is not only of domestic importance, but of international importance as well. The developing countries are particularly interested in this positive experience -- countries that have been struggling unsuccessfully so far for a new international economic order so that they can overcome their inherent backwardness.

The leading role in CEMA cooperation is played by the Soviet Union. This is primarily due to its maximum experience in building a socialist society, its huge economic and scientific-technical potential, its raw material and energy reserves, and its exceptionally absorptive domestic market. The positive influence of socialist cooperation and integration on the economies of CEMA member-states and especially cooperation with the USSR fully concern Poland as well. This cooperation's positive influence on the country's entire socioeconomic life has been clear throughout the period since the war, but has been most obvious during difficult times. And the situation in which Poland is right now is still not easy. The existing distortions in production and on the domestic market have not been overcome. In addition, our economy is severely burdened by Western debts.

The resulting cutback in imports makes it impossible to make full use of the production potential that has been installed in our industry. It makes it impossible to complete and set in motion the many frozen investment projects on which considerable funds were previously spent. The United States and the imperialist countries supporting it have imposed sanctions and restrictions that are without precedent during normal conditions. We have been deprived of the MFN clause, many contracts have been broken off, we have been refused credits for trade, customs tariffs have been drastically raised, quantities of supplies have been reduced, and so on. The above restrictions have caused the Polish economy serious losses which, by preliminary scientific estimates, amount to at least $12.5 billion.

Even so, the imperialist countries' hopes to completely crush the Polish economy have not been fulfilled.

Thanks to the immense efforts of our party, the workers class, and all working people, thanks to the modernization of the mechanisms of management, thanks to the encouragement of domestic growth, and thanks to the fraternal help of the Soviet Union and the support of the other socialist countries, our economy is slowly regaining momentum, and production is increasing. Our party and government -- and this I said in the introduction -- have steered a steady course toward reducing Poland's economic dependence on the capitalist countries and toward strengthening cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. We intend to firmly increase Poland's activity in the international socialist division of labor. We will steer production in this very direction and develop international specialization and cooperation. We attach great importance to coordinating the scientific-technical potentials of the CEMA member-states, to encouraging scientific-technical progress, and to coordinating long-term plans and economic policy.

The problems contained in socialist integration are very many. These problems are far apart and, as usual, complicated. They demand research and an exchange of views. They demand the mutual acquisition of theory and practical experience. It is on this basis that new, more effective forms of cooperation and socialist integration are emerging and will emerge -- forms that suit the most varied possibilities and the most difficult conditions for reaching the goals set by every partner and for increasing the power and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

TUCZAPSKI VIEWS NEW DEFENSE LEGISLATION ON KOK

AU3021l4 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20 Dec 83 pp 1, 5

[Interview given by General of Arms Tadeusz Tuczapski, vice minister of national defense, to PAP reporter Stanislaw Masztanowicz: "With a View to Improving Poland's Defense"; date and place not given]

[Text] The Sejm has adopted changes in legislation on the general duty to defend the PPR and has in this way settled many important issues, including the issues of the overall command over the Armed Forces and of the functioning of the National Defense Committee [KOK]. Your PAP reporter talked about these issues with General of Arms T. Tuczapski.

[Masztanowicz] How do you describe the present role of the KOK?

[Tuczapski] Until the Sejm adopted changes in the legislation on the general duty to defend the PPR on 21 November 1983, the KOK was a Committee for Defense Affairs of the Council of Ministers. Now it is an independent body within the system of the state authorities and its business is the state's defense and security. The need for updating the legislation in question and for giving a new status to the KOK was dictated by the need to constantly improve our defense system, which must be consistent with the country's internal conditions and with the international situation. It is precisely the tension in East-West relations because of the aggressive actions by NATO military forces and the growing threat to world peace and to Poland that have made it necessary to modify the legislation on defense. This modification is an expression of solicitude for the country's defense and security.

In line with the modified legislation on defense, the KOK lays down the general principles of the PPR's defense, examines the main issues of the country's defense and security, and maps out the lines of activities in this regard, taking into account all aspects of the country's socioeconomic development and the implementation of other state commitments.

The KOK may also propose -- if necessary -- the introduction of a state of emergency [stan wyjatkowy], of martial law [stan wojenny], and of mobilization, may make a decision on martial law [as published], and in the case of a state of emergency or martial law administers the affairs of the state's security and defense. The KOK's powers also include laying down the organizational principle of the Armed Forces, civil defense, and militarized units, posing tasks of raising the state's defense readiness, and exercizing supervision over implementing these tasks.

The KOK coordinates the activities of the supreme, central, and local bodies of state administration and the national economy with regard to the state's defense and evaluates, supervises, and controls the implemetation of the duties of various organizations, bodies, and units concerning the state's defense.

What I have said about the KOK's tasks does not exhaust all its commitments because the defense and security of the state involves comprehensive issues of the PPR's defense system. Let me add that the KOK's powers and tasks do not violate the constitutional prerogatives of other supreme and central bodies.

[Masztanowicz] The defense legislation also defines the principles in line with which state, economic, and social units fulfill their defense tasks. What are the changes in this regard?

[Tuczapski] All the bodies of the state administration and the national economy, managers (directors) of all state, cooperative, and social units, as well as legal persons have the duty to fulfill the tasks of the state's defense. This rule also applies to state enterprises and their associations, to administrations and unions of cooperatives, and to social organizations. The territorial self-management bodies of the workforces in state enterprises and trade unions also have the duty to make allowances for defense tasks in line with the powers. These principles have been laid down in connection with the changes that have been made in the past few years on the strength of reforms and reform in the system of state administration.

[Masztanowicz] Have the modifications to defense legislation expanded the duties of our citizens in defending the PPR?

[Tuczapski] There is one answer to your question: No. Aside from the matters already mentioned, the changes in the legislation in question concern only the procedures in the case of soldiers who are the only breadwinners in a family, the allowance for reservists on military exercises, civil defense, the service in armed formations that are not included in the Armed Forces, militarization, and the state of emergency.

The service in armed formations not included in the Armed Forces, which is considered military service, merits greater attention. The new regulations make it possible to post national service draftees, if they so desire, to certain formations without having to undergo previous military training and recognize the service in these formations as equal to normal national military service.

The draftees serving the formations that are not components of the Armed Forces are entitled to the same rights as the draftees on national military service. The relatives of the draftees serving in such formations also enjoy legal protection. For example, they will be able to pay less for state transportation and to receive the social benefits received by draftees in their civilian jobs.

The changes concerning the civil defense service are also significant. This form of service within the general duty of defense -- it was introduced in 1979 -- has been further consolidated organizationally and has been expanded numerically. The draftees who for various reasons are not up to national military service are posted to civil defense units, in which they undergo training and do socially useful work.

The fact that members of the labor corps have received the same rights in payment and severance benefits as national servicemen and that they are subject to military jurisdiction has brought the service in civil defense closer to the conditions of service in the Armed Forces.

TRADE MINISTER REPORTS ON SUPPLIES, SHORTAGES

LD041221 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Supplies of meat against ration coupons will not be reduced this year, Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services said in an interview with PAP. On the food market the minister has announced a further stabilization and normalization of purchases of rationed goods. There are some difficulties with supplies of rice. At the same time, efforts are being made to purchase sufficient quantities abroad. The supply of tea will improve gradually. But we cannot afford to buy coffee. A decision has been made to increase the annual sugar ration by 3 kilograms. The ration norm in March and July will be increased by 500 grams, and in December and June 1 kilogram. The supply of food concentrates, especially those produced with potato flour, should improve. The trend of improved supplies of fish and fish products will be maintained. The ministry will carefully monitor implementation of the government's decision concerning the procurement of milk, improvements in the use of milk fat, and butter production by dairy cooperatives. This is a necessary condition for meeting public demand to increase the norm of butter for children.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services estimates that this year there should be more washing machines, automatic washing machines, and freezers on the market. It also hopes that it will eventually be possible to solve the problems of supplies of kitchen utensils. Unfortunately, the needs for furniture will not be met.

A serious crisis in light industry is also being felt. At present, there is some hope from government orders giving priority to obtaining raw materials and foreign currency. The orders include underwear, stockings, bed-clothes, towels, working clothes, textiles, rubber, and working shoes.

Minister Lakomiec also said that supply prices have been frozen for the whole of this year. He also said that both trade and industry will equally bear the financial consequences of selling defective goods to the market. All costs of price reductions due to poorer quality will be equally split between producer and retailer. And that is why Minister Lacomiec encourages a more critical look at goods during purchase and use, and also more care for quality of everyone's working post.

BRIEFS

TUGBOATS FOR USSR -- The flag has been raised at Szczecin's Warski Shipyard on the deep-sea tug Nieftiegaz-6, built for the Soviet Union, which has ordered 33 of them from Polish shipyards. [Summary] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 Jan 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU, PAPANDREOU SEND 'APPEALS' TO U.S., USSR

AU311738 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1713 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/12/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, addressed an appeal to Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, in the spirit of the Romanian-Hellenic declaration adopted in Bucharest on December 18, 1983. These messages were conveyed to the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

AGERPRES CARRIES CEAUSESCU'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

AU301534 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1400 GMT 30 Dec 83

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's New Year Message" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/12/1983 -- Dear comrades and friends, we are concluding the year 1983 satisfied to have made further progress in the homeland's socioeconomic development, in her advance on the road of building the multilaterally developed socialist society. Through the work of the entire people, the country's socialist wealth has increased, Romania has risen on to higher peaks of material and spiritual civilization. In industry the plan has been fulfilled in good conditions, a growth rate of 5 per cent or so being recorded, whereas in agriculture, although conditions were difficult due to the prolonged drought, we have turned out a production providing for the proper supply of the population. The other sectors, education, science, culture -- decisive factors of building the new system -- have also developed. Firmly applying the decisions of the national conference we have succeeded in overcoming some of the difficulties that were manifest in the first two years of the current five-year plan period and in scoring important achievements which provide for the fulfilment of the 1981-1985 five-year plan in good conditions.

Thanks to the achievements scored we have been able to pass on to raising real remuneration by 5 per cent or so just as to implementing other measures of improving the economic-financial mechanism, firmly applying socialist principles of remuneration according to work done, to the contribution made to increasing the national wealth.

All these achievements powerfully prove the correctness of the party policy, the realism and mobilizing character of our socialist development plans and programmes. They illustrate the wonderful creative power of the people who, free and masters of their destiny, work in close unity for the progress and thriving of Socialist Romania, for the strengthening of her independence and sovereignty.

Now, when we conclude another year of work and achievements, I should like to warmly congratulate our heroic working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, all the working people, whatever their nationality, the whole people on behalf of the party Central Committee, of the State Council and of the government, as well as on my own behalf, and wish them further success.

Dear comrades and friends, citizens of Socialist Romania, we are beginning the year 1984 -- the fourth year of the current quinquennium -- armed with a thoroughly substantiated programme of activity elaborated with the active participation of all the bodies of our socialist democracy, of the broad masses and recently passed by the Grand National Assembly. We envisage a substantial increase of industrial and farm output, the development of all the other sectors of the economic and social life.

In 1984, concomitantly with the increasing production in all the branches of the national economy at the set rates, we will have to pay greatest attention to implementing the energy and raw materials base development programme in order to ensure the country's energy self-sufficiency as soon as possible and meet raw and subsidiary materials requirements from home production to an ever larger extent.

We will also have to ensure the exemplary implementation of the special programmes we have adopted regarding the improvement of the technological standard and quality of products, the more marked rise in labour productivity, lower energy and material consumption, higher efficiency in all the branches of the national economy. We have powerful technical-material means, an important scientific potential. The working people's technological training has improved. What is important now is to capitalize these big accumulations as efficiently as possible, to score better achievements, to pass to a new quality of work and life.

In agriculture, we intend to substantially increase plant and animal output, intensify the irrigation and land melioration operations envisaged in the special programme adopted this year so as to achieve bigger crops in any weather conditions and provide for a proper supply of the population with farm-food produce. We benefit from an appropriate material base, we have skilled workers, experts and cooperative farmers, and so we must make 1984 a year of biggest crops, of the broad development of agrarian revolution in Romania.

1984 should mark a radical improvement of activites in all branches of the national economy. Let us ensure a higher increase of the national income and the implementation, upon this basis, of all measures we set with regard to higher incomes and standard of living of the working people -- the loftiest goal of the party policy, the essence of the socialist society we are building.

Let us raise scientific thinking and creation, education, culture and the arts to a higher level, providing each working man and woman ever broader horizons of knowledge and vocational, scientific and cultural training. Let us intensify political-educative activities to mould a new-type man with advance moral consciousness, and firmly promote in all domains the principles of socialist ethics and equity, of revolutionary humanism.

Let us unflinchingly work for the improvement of scientific management in all fields of activity, strengthen socialist, revolutionary democracy, worker self-management and financial self-administration, starting always from the fact that the socialist and communist society is built with the people and for the people. Everything we achieve should serve the people, its welfare and happiness, the rise of the homeland on to new peaks of civilization and progress, the consolidation of Socialist Romania's independence and sovereignty.

Let us do so as in 1984 our people should live an ever better life, working in full unity and with a high sense of responsibility of order and discipline, and our homeland steadily flourish on the road of socialism and communism.

Dear comrades and friends, citizens of Socialist Romania, in 1983 the international situation deteriorated considerably and the threat of a world war, of an inevitably nuclear war grew higher. There were new shows of the policy of force, the arms race escalated, the economic situation worsened and the gaps between the rich and poor countries widened. In the last few months the situation in Europe has deteriorated following the deployment of the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in some West-European countries. This led to the break-off of the Geneva talks and the announcement of nuclear countermeasures by the Soviet Union. We are at the beginning of a new nuclear arms race which places life on our planet in jeopardy. Mankind has never been in such a serious situation.

Starting from all this, I should like to restate now, on the New Year's Eve, Romania's determination to take firm action, conjugate her efforts and closely cooperate with all states and peoples, with all the life-loving people so as to halt this particularly dangerous course towards nuclear disaster, and to guarantee peace.

Everything possible must be done so that the United States should halt the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the Soviet Union should prevent the application of the nuclear countermeasures announced. In these conditions, a passage should be achieved to the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks so that a corresponding accord should be reached, ultimately leading to the elimination of missiles and the freeing of the continent from all nuclear weapons, to the building of a united Europe of peace and collaboration. In the name of peace and life, let us work with all our forces so that 1984 should bring about a radical change in the course of events. The peoples, the peace movements in Europe -- in which the Romanian people has joined with all its force -- must have a more powerful say and demand that reason and a sense of responsibility, the interests of peace and of the safeguarding of man's foremost right to life, to peace and freedom should prevail.

It is in this spirit that we will attend the conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Stockholm, inspired by the wish to make our full contribution to building up confidence, to strengthening collaboration and peace on the continent.

We will work with all our energy to develop collaboration among all the states in the Balkans, to turn this region into a zone of peace, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

We will militate for the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to the use and threat of force to be instituted in the international life as a whole.

We consider that under the current international circumstances everything possible must be done for a peaceful settlement of all conflicts and litigious issues -- in the Middle East, in Asia, Africa, Central America and other parts of the world.

We will further make every effort to eradicate underdevelopment and establish the new world economic order, to strengthen the collaboration and solidarity of the developing countries in the fight for their free assertion on the road of progress.

May 1984 lead to the strengthening of cooperation among all states, irrespective of social system, to the enhancement of their active participation in the efforts for a resolution of the complex problems facing mankind, in the interests of each nation, of the peoples' peace and independence.

Dear comrades and friends, citizens of Socialist Romania, let us welcome the 40th anniversary of the revolution of national and social liberation and the thirteenth congress of the party with ever more significant successes in socioeconomic development, in all fields of socialist construction. Let us do our utmost to serve the general cause of the people, its welfare and happiness, the strengthening of Romania's independence and sovereignty.

May 1984 mean substantial progress in the peoples' efforts to halt th arms race, scrap missiles and all nuclear weapons from Europe, ensure the triumph of the policy of detente and collaboration, of security and peace. Dear fellow countrymen, on the New Year, I wish you, from the bottom of my heart, further achievements, full satisfaction in your work and life, the fulfilment of all your wishes for the better, good health and happiness. A happy New Year.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH ON RECEIVING NEW YEAR WELL-WISHERS

AU021658 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Dec 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on receiving New Year well-wishers in Bucharest 30 December]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, my dear young friends, members of the Union of Communist Youth, Pioneers, and Fatherland's Falcons, dear children: Now, on the eve of the new year, when we are ending a year of work and achievements enabling our fatherland to travel along a new and important road in the process of implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of Romania's advance toward communism, and at a time when -- through the work performed by all our people under the leadership of our glorious Communist Party -- we have been able to surmount a number of difficulties and to achieve important results in socioeconomic development and in improving the material and cultural well-being of our people, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to our workers class, together with thanks for the activity they have carried out and wishes to continue to act in 1984 so as to score an improvement in the overall activity and to appropriately fulfill the plans and programs adopted by the Grand National Assembly and by the other democratic bodies of our society, which were unanimously endorsed in the working peoples' general meetings, a fact that constitutes a guarantee that all our workers class and all our people will do all they can so that our industry and the other branches of the national economy will be raised to a higher development level next year. (loud, prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Although we have not had a very good year because of a very long drought, still -- through the work performed by the peasantry, the cooperative members, and by all working people in agriculture -- we have been able to overcome many difficulties and to achieve crops that enable us to ensure proper supplies for all our people and to meet certain requirements of the national economy. Agricultural problems have been discussed a great deal. We have established a firm program and measures to achieve record crops next year. Therefore, at the end of 1983 I want to extend congratulations to our hard-working and wonderful peasantry for their activity and for the results achieved and the wish to act so that 1984 will mark a forceful development in our socialist agriculture and will ensure the resolute implementation of the new agrarian revolution, which means an advanced agriculture yielding secure crops so as to completely meet the requirements of all our country. I am firmly convinced that our peasantry and all working people in agriculture will act with great responsibility -- and I wish them complete success next year! (prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Important results have also been achieved in science, and culture. In everything that has been achieved in all fields, science has been present and has made its important contribution to improving product quality, the technical level, and to implementing the 12th party congress decisions regarding a new quality in work and the life of all our people. At the end of this year and on the eve of the new year, I would like to extend congratulations to our intellectuals, to the men of science, educational cadres, cultural figures, and technicians for the results achieved and to wish them to act with greater determination and to rally all the forces active in those important sectors for the implementation of the programs regarding the stronger development of science, education, and culture and regarding a closer link between scientific research and production; I also wish them to see to it that Romanian science is a powerful force in building communism in Romania and that it makes an increasingly important contribution to the progress of universal science! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Let us perfect education and improve the standard of knowledge of the workers class, the peasantry, and of all our people! Communism can be built only on the basis of the loftiest professional and scientific-technical knowledge! To be revolutionaries, to be communists, we must master science, culture, and everything that is new -- and let us act under all circumstances to promote the most progressive achievements of science and human knowledge! Let us develop our socialist culture -- which has rich and wonderful traditions -- let us constantly add new and important elements to our activity aimed at developing culture and improving the general standard of all our people! Art, culture, theater, and literary-artistic creativity must spread their works devoted to the people, happiness, communism, and peace even more and must play an important role in improving the general level of culture and civilization of all our nation. (prolonged cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausecu-RCP!")

I wish all men of science in education and culture to achieve great results next year, so that they are able to report important successes in all fields at the 13th party congress. I am firmly convinced that all those active in those important sectors will do their duty toward the party, the fatherland, and toward the people! (cheers, and applause, chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

Our youth has participated in all achievements and it has made an important contribution to the work in all sectors of activity. Once again I would like to mention the great significance of the revolutionary activity within the patriotic work brigades and the fact that on these sites youth has traveled -- along with more rapidly and more appropriately fulfilling its projects -- along the road of a wonderful revolutionary schooling in work, education, and in the spirit of devotion. I want to extend warmest congratulations to the Union of Communist Youth, to the young Communists, and to the entire young generation in Socialist Romania for their activity in all fields and to wish them to perform new deeds of heroism in work, struggle, and in improving their level of knowledge in all fields. (loud applause and cheers, prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-youth!")

Our fatherland's Pioneers and Falcons, and our country's children have also contributed -- through their work and learning -- to everything that has been achieved. I cannot help mentioning the fact that our fatherland's Pioneers have participated in many actions such as patriotic work, especially in agriculture during harvesting time and in other sectors. Certainly, they acted to primarily acquire -- in school -- the wonderful knowledge in all fields. I want to express thanks to our fatherland's pioneers and children and to congratulate them for their activity in implementing the targets aimed at our fatherland's development and rapid progress toward new peaks of progress and civilization.

I wish our fatherland's Pioneers and Falcons increasingly greater successes in their work, in learning, and I wish them to do all they can to learn, learn, and learn again. However, you must never forget that the aim of education is to train our fatherland's youth for work and life, and that what has been learned and acquired in schools must lead to perfectly mastering a trade and to comprehensive knowledge in various fields of activity, because only thus, my dear friends, Pioneers, and fatherland's Falcons, will you become tomorrow's good builders of socialism and communism and good and reliable citizens of Socialist and Communist Romania! (loud applause and cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-youth!")

On this occasion, I want to extend warmest congratulations to all our people for everything that has been achieved this year. We have had a great deal of achievements. As I have repeatedly stated in this past period, we have also had many difficulties. However, we have an excellent program of activity for the next and coming years.

Dear friends and comrades, we must do all we can to appropriately fulfill those programs and plans so that 1984 will mark new steps in raising our fatherland onto higher and higher peaks of progress and civilization, in improving our people's material and cultural well-being, and in strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

During the year we have concluded, Romania and our party have carried out sustained activity in the international arena for a policy of peace and cooperation with all world nations, with all states, irrespective of social system. Certain progress has been achieved in the international arena. The Madrid meeting was concluded successfully and a conference on trust and disarmament has been convened. Unfortunately, recently certain events have taken place that have considerably worsened the international situation and have increased the danger of a new world war that will inevitably turn into a nuclear war and will destroy, if it is not halted, the very existence of life on our planet.

You are familiar with the proposals and efforts made by Romania to halt this dangerous trend toward a catastrophe of the situation in Europe and in the international arena. We believe that all governments and all peoples must act with great responsibility to halt the deployment of the new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe and the nuclear countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, and to bring about the resumption of the Geneva negotiations and the achievement of an agreement that will lead to the elimination for good of intermediate-range nuclear missiles and, in the broader perspective, of all nuclear weapons from Europe. Let us achieve a united Europe, a Europe without nuclear weapons that will continue to play an important role in the development of world civilization and in achieving a better and just world on our planet! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-peace!")

May the will of peoples -- that manifested itself actively in 1983 in Europe and throughout the world -- the will of the workers, of the peasantry, of the intellectuals, and of children, who continue to firmly oppose nuclear weapons, triumph! May the heads of governments and states take into consideration the peoples' will, act in keeping with that will, and realize that they have to serve the peoples, peace, indepedence, and the nations' well-being; may they realize that they must renounce the oppression of others peoples, they must renounce war! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

It is necessary for us to strengthen solidarity with the peace movements in Europe and on other continents. Our workers, peasants, and intellectuals must constantly strengthen contacts and solidarity with the workers class, the intellectuals, peasants, and all people who desire peace in Europe! Youth and children must more determinedly engage in the activity of uniting the forces of youth and children in Europe and throughout the world to ensure peace. The future of children and that of mankind can be ensured only if a policy of peace, of independence, and of freedom is promoted! Let us see to it that 1984 marks a change in the international situation and in the trend of events toward a democratic policy of peace and disarmament that will ensure mankind's future, peace, and the independence of each nation! (loud, prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

As you see, dear comrades and friends, we have done a great deal; however, we still have many things to do at home and in the international arena. The implementation of our development programs is possible only under conditions of peace. Therefore, we are firmly determined to do all we can next year to fulfill our development programs and plans and to strengthen solidarity with the socialist countries, with the developing countries, and all states irrespective of social system, and with all peoples, for only under conditions of complete unity will we be able to ensure a policy of peace and each people's right to free development, without any outside interference! (loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-peace!")

Dear young friends, dear Pioneers and Fatherland's Falcons, and dear children, I would like to express thanks for your wishes on the New Year and I would like to assure all our people that our Communist Party and our state bodies will act so that they meet our people's aspiration, that they ensure the appropriate fulfillment of everything that we have proposed to achieve next year. Dear comrades and friends, you can rest assured that our Communist Party has nothing and will never have anything dearer than our people's interests, their well-being, and their happiness! (loud, prolonged cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Dear friends,I want to express thanks for the wishes you have extended to me, and I want to assure the party and all our people that in future, too, I will not spare any effort to implement the wonderful development programs of our fatherland, that I will devote all my activity and life to the cause of socialism, communism, peace, and to the cause of our people's well-being and happiness and of constantly strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud cheers and applause; long standing ovations; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

My dear friends, we will do all we can so that the life of our youth, of our children, and your life is more and more beautiful and increasingly happy and so as to ensure for all of you a future of peace so that you can live in quiet and can build an increasingly flourishing society, a more beautiful society, a dignified and equal Romania among the ranks of world nations. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

Now, at the beginning of the New Year, I would like to wish you, dear comrades and friends, Pioneers and Fatherland's Falcons, and dear children, great happiness, increasingly greater successes in your studies, in work, and the fulfillment of all aspirations for a better life!

Once again, I wish all our people the implementation of the programs on the fatherland's development and flourishing under most favorable conditions and the achievement of all our nation's aspirations for peace, well-being, and independence!

Many happy returns of the year, dear comrades! (loud, prolonged cheers and applause; prolonged and enthusiastic chants: "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-youth!" and "Ceausescu-peace!" The thousands of youth for minutes on end give enthusiastic ovations to the party and its secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!)

MUBARAK CABLE TO CEAUSESCU ON REPUBLIC DAY

AU021905 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Dec 83 p 6

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of The Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, I take pleasure in extending cordial congratulations to Your Excellency. I want to reassert our great appreciation for your positive and constructive contribution to accelerating efforts for peace in the Middle East in the interest of the peoples in that area of vital importance.

I also take great pleasure in expressing our feelings of satisfaction and pride to Your Excellency for the close relations between our friendly countries, relations which we will continue to promote and develop in our mutual interests and those of strengthening peace and international security.

Please accept our best wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for the friendly Romanian people's constant prosperity.

With the highest esteem and regard, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt

SCINTEIA MARKS 'DAY OF PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION'

AU311907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/21/1983 -- On the "Day of the Palestinian Revolution," on December 31 SCINTEIA runs an article that reads inter alia: In the spirit of her consistent policy of militant solidarity with the Arab peoples, wtih all the peoples struggling to make freely their own destinies, Romania has been constantly supporting the just cause of the Palestinian people to whom she has given multilateral support -- political, diplomatic and material, while also making an important contribution to the assertion of tis rights on an international plane. As known, Romania was one of the first countires to have acknowledged the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Bucharest hosting for several years a PLO agency. Equally consistent, Romania has militated for attainment of a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, apt to open the way to the materialization of the Palestinian people's aspirations and first of all to the setting up of an independent Palestinian state of their own. A vivid and telling (?illustration) of this consistent and principled stance of the RCP and Romanian state are the numerous interviews and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of the PLO Executive Committee.

The Romanian people's solidarity with the Palestinian people has been expressed also in the speeches and interviews of our party's general secretary and in the official documents of the Romanian Communist Party and of Socialist Romania which point out firmly that solving the Palestinian issue is an essential and fundamental component in building a lasting peace in that part of the world.

The developments in the zone actually prove that the Palestinian issue is the corner stone to attainment of a global, just and lasting peace in that part of the world and that at present, more than ever before, efforts have to be intensified in view of finding a negotiated solution. In this respect Romania believes that there has to be made a passage to organization of an international conference under the aegis and with the active participation of the UN, to be participated in by all interested parties, inclusive of the PLO, the Soviet [Union] and the USA, as well as by other states that can make a positive contribution to the settlement of all the problems in the zone and of the Palestinian people's issue in the first place.

As a close and sincere friend of the Palestinian people, the Romanian people reasserts its solidarity with the PLO struggle and expresses hope that solutions can be found to result in recovery and strengthening of the unity of action of the Palestinian movement in strengthen of the PLO and in a consolidation of its role in solving the Middle East crisis to the interest of all the peoples in the zone and of world peace.

On the day of the Palestinian revolution, Socialist Romania reasserts her feelings of warm friendship with the Palestinian people and expresses the resolve to further grant it full support in the struggle for assertion of its national rights.

NEW GEOLOGICAL, OIL PROSPECTING REPORTED UNDERWAY

AU031205 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0948 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/1/1984 -- Romanian geologists completed their research work on 45 new deposits, which were made available for processing enterprises. Of the 45 new deposits, eight are coal deposits, 20 ore deposits and 16 deposits of various non-metalliferous substances. In 1983, the geological surveys were extended to areas less prospected before, such as the central part of the Fagaras Mountains, the Mehedinti Plateau, the Buciumi-Tarnita area and some parts in Oltenia. New useful mineral deposits were discovered at high altitudes -- of more than 2,000 metres. The 1983 state plan envisaged 16 solid mineral substances on which complex capitalization studies were conducted at a national level. Until the end of the current quinquennium (1985), geological research work will be completed on 120 units of industrial interest.

Another important sector in which prospecting and drilling works are performed is that of oil and natural gas, significant results having been scored in 1983. A passage was achieved to the study of great-depth structures and the application of new methods of prospecting and assessment of reserves. According to estimations by the relevant ministry, plan provisions in the field of research in fossil fuel sources were overfulfilled by at least 30 per cent.

POPULATIONS BUYING POWER SHOWS INCREASE

AU031203 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/1/1984 --The population's purchasing power -- one of the most significant indicators of the rise in welfare -- attests to the fact that in 1981 each citizen in Romania bought 12 times more commodities than in 1950. Furthermore, the volume of services to the population increased more than five times in 1981 as to 1965. As for the per capita consumption of foodstuffs over 1950-1981, it increased substantially by 3.62 times with meat and meat preparations, 1.5 times with milk and dairy products, more than 4.5 times with eggs, 3.4 times with sugar and sugar preparations and by over two times with vegetables. Even higher growths were registered with durables -- more than seven times with radio and tv sets, refrigerators, etc. Concomitantly with the continuous rise in the number of flats -- over 1981-1982 alone as many as 320,000 new dwellings were made available -- cultural establishments, schools, kindergartens, sports hall, hotels and medical units were commissioned, which provided for the satisfaction of the Romanian population's requirements. In the field of health protection, relevant for the evolution of the standard of living through the number of physicians, which stands at 44,000. That is one physician in 511 inhabitants, and the number of beds -- 9.4 in one thousand inhabitants -- Romania ranks among the advanced countries of the world. [sentences as received] Consequently, general mortality dropped from 19.1 in one thousand inhabitants in 1938 to 10.4 in 1980 and infant mortality declined from 179 in one thousand inhabitants in 1938 to 29.3 in 1980, which raised the average span of life from 42 years in the third decade to about 70 years at present.

PRESIDENCY'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE BROADCAST

AU302049 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] The SFRY Presidency has issued a New Year message in which it wishes a happy New Year 1984 to all citizens of our country. The New Year message of our highest state organ reads as follows:

The year we are leaving behind is a year of great efforts in implementing economic stabilization. During it we have achieved significant results in some fields of production, despite the unfavorable international economic and political situation and the disrupted economic trends in our country. We have increased exports, reduced the foreign trade deficit, fulfilled financial obligations towards foreign countries, and accelerated the development of agriculture and tourism. We have started to more intensively utilize our raw material resouces and energy, and to rely on our own scientific research achievements. We have organized ourselves more successfully, agreed more quickly, and turned decisions into deeds more unanimously. We have more energetically removed everything that delays the development of socialist self-management, and we developed the awareness of the necessity to work more economically and to save. We have achieved these results, the New Year message of the SFRY Presidency further says, thanks to the selfless work of all working people, especially the workers class and its conscious acceptance of the major part of the burden of the struggle for overcoming economic and other problems.

However, some problems have become aggravated. These problems make our economic situation remain very complex and difficult. The rate of increase of industrial production has slowed down, inflation has increased, liquidity shortage is on the rise, the decline of the standard of living is continuing, and the problems with employment and power supplies have become even more difficult. Slowness, inconsistency, and in some places even opposition to the implementation of the adopted policy have, together with the objective difficulties, negatively affected the more successful realization of the adopted policy of economic stabilization.

We are entering 1984 with many economic problems, butalso with more readiness to make efforts in realizing the long-term economic stabilization program, the program through which we have completely and realistically assessed the situation, established the causes for the accumulated difficulties and the ways and methods of overcoming them, the New Year message of the SFRY Presidency further says.

In all this, we can and we must rely on our own forces. Only with greater and higher quality work can we successfully realize economic stabilization. It is especially important that we continue to increase exports and to more intensively develop agriculture with a view to providing more food and other agricultural products. For that purpose we must more quickly and consistently implement the changes in the economic system and the economic policy, which are envisaged by the long-term program. These changes deeply affect the way of performing economic activities and of behaving in economic and political life but also the position of science, culture, education, health services, and other activities. Everything that supports bureaucratic behavior in our sociopolitical system and in everyday life and work should be removed more bravely and quickly, as should everything that delays the development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy and reduces the opportunity of capable people, especially young people, to contribute to a faster development of society through creative work. Workers in associated labor should have a decisive influence on all social reproduction trends and this is the foundation on which the firmness and unity of our community and the brotherhood, unity, and equality of our peoples and nationalities should be strengthened.

The New Year message of the SFRY Presidency further points out that through constant care for strengthening the Armed Forces, All-People's Defense, and Social Self-Protection, we shall strengthen also the defensive capability and security of our country.

We are living in a time of a rapid scientific and technological development and the time of great, mostly unfavorable changes in international ecnomic and political relations. Today's international situation is strained and burdened by a great number of problems: detente is in crisis; the arms race is intensifying; the dialogue between the developed and developing countries, which could solve the increasingly difficult economic problems, has been in a deadlock for years; old hotbeds of crisis fail to be solved and new ones appear all the time; through interventions and interfernence in the internal affairs of other countries, the rights of peoples are being suppressed, especially of small and nonaligned peoples, their rights to independence, to free and independent development and equal cooperation. All this seriously jeopardizes world peace. Nonaligned countries and all progressive and peace-loving world forces can and must exert new efforts with a view to stopping such unfavorable trends.

In the next year also, through active engagement in the Nonaligned Movement, in the UN, at the Stockholm conference, and on other occasions and developing cooperation with all countries, especially the neighboring ones, our country will do everything in its power to contribute to stopping the further aggravation of the international situation and the arms race. We will speak for making a step forward towards establishing confidence and resuming negotiations with a view to peacefully solving conflicts, and creating more just international economic relations.

We are entering the new year with clear aims and unanimous views. We possess great human, creative, scientific, and material possibilities and rich experience. It will depend mostly on us alone how we will utilize all this, and this means how we will live. Optimism is founded upon the confidence of the workers class and all our working people, in our own forces and our independent road of the further development of the free, democratic, socialist self-managing society, and the brotherly community of equal peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. This is the aim which the LCY and all other organized socialist forces are struggling for, it is said at the end of the New Year message the SFRY Presidency is sending to all citizens of our country.

MARKOVIC INTERVIEW ON LC'S RESPONSIBILITIES

LD302242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Dec (TANJUG) -- We are entering the coming year better prepared, with clear stands and directions and more clearly perceived aims. There will not, however, be easy, painless or smooth paths to overcoming the difficulties. It will become easier and better the more we produce and export and if we only spend as much as we create in new value.

This is what Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Presidium, said in a New Year interview with TANJUG, emphasizing as well that the LC must invest the greatest possible efforts so that the everyday action of Communists, within the self-managing system, proceeds in the most organized and persistent manner along the lines of the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress and the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Replying to a question about the LC's real contribution to the efforts for economic stabilization, Dragoslav Markovic said that the activity of the LC, regardless of existing weaknesses, has strengthened the understanding and awareness of the complexity of the social situation and the seriousness of the difficulties we are facing.

Nevertheless, Markovic added, awareness of the essence of the fundamental transformations that we must achieve, particularly in socialist production relations, and of the nature of the essential changes in our way of working, behaving, and living, is slow to get through.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium positively assessed the overall sociopolitical situation in Yugoslavia, despite the existence of criticism and dissatisfaction caused by the many difficulties and social problems which are becoming increasingly exacerbated. The working class and working people, Markovic said, are behaving in a very responsible and self-managing manner, very decisively preserving the further development of socialist self-management. Criticism of weaknesses is also directed toward strengthening the principle that confidence must be justified by work and responsibility, always and at all levels.

Disagreeing with the assertion that the LC is only concerned in principle with the question of responsibility, Dragoslav Markovic said that the realization of responsibility today is more difficult because the social conditions in which the LC is realizing its role are more difficult and, in many ways, unique. Today many yearn for a LC that would pass judgment like an unerring judge, raised above partial interests and "small," "practical" matters and measures. The LC, however, cannot and should not resolve the question of responsibility on behalf of the factors of the institutions of the system. Moreover, the main burden of responsibility should be carried by these factors rather than by the LC. If the reverse were the case; even "the best intentions" would lead to changes in the self-managing character of the social system. On this point the attention of the LC as the leading force in society must be at the highest level.

Of course, Markovic added, it is by no means my intention to claim that everything is in order when it comes to the realization of responsibility in society and in the LC. However, the LC must decisively put a stop to attempts to condemn people before their trial, to bypass the procedure envisaged by social norms, to use illegal paths and means in the struggle against illegalities. Illegalities should be countered legally!

In the interview Dragoslav Markovic said that in the statutary decisions and solutions there are no grounds for the assertion that the independence of the republican and provincial organizations of the LC has developed to the detriment of the unity of the LCY, because the LC is a unified organization, founded on the principle of democratic centralism. However, in practice the implementation of these principles is often influenced by underdeveloped self-managing relations, a tendency to combine political and management structures from organizations of associated labor to municipalities, regions, and further afield. Relations in the LCY are negatively affected by the bureaucratization of the LC in particular, which, to put quite simply, leads among other things encourages individual bureaucratized groups declaring their interest to be the interest of the work organization, municipality, region, province, or republic. This introduces divisions and isolationism alien to the unity of our economic and political system, which is also reflected in the LC. This, too, points to the need to raise the question of the LC's ideological capability for activity in the conditions of socialist democracy, in a federal self-managing socialist community, as one of the priority questions. Misunderstandings and disagreements are frequent on precisely these ideological questions.

Broad implementation of the principle of democratic centralism is essential if we want an LC capable of effective, revolutionary, and creative action. It is important, Dragoslav Markovic stressed, that there be unity in the basic directions of the constitutional order, the social system, the socialist self-management, the policy of the equality of nations and nationalities, as well as in matters of independence and nonalignment.

Of course, unity is not achieved once and for all. It must be constantly developed and restablished. Social relations develop, the political situation changes, practice opens up new questions. It is natural for unity to be constantly built, for it objectively is not something which can be understood in a dogmatic manner. The LC is active within the system, at the grassroots of society, by force of argument, ideological consistency and ideological responsibility for incorporating the general tenets, directions and principles of the LC into concrete decisions and solutions, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his New Year interview with TANJUG.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECIDES ON PRICE RISES

LD232258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1945 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Dec (TANJUG) -- At today's session, which was presided over by Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council adopted several decisions altering the prices of certain products and services. Some of these decisions were adopted by the Federal Executive Council within its own competence, some were adopted in agreement with the executive councils of the republics and provinces, and the decision setting a ceiling on the prices of coal and electricity was adopted as a temporary measure.

It is reported that the main changes in prices are based upon the recently adopted program to remove the most pronounced pricing disparities. The program's implementation is to start the process of coordinating prices in accordance with guidelines laid down in the long-term economic stabilization program and the process of creating conditions for producers independently or together with other organizations of associated labor, on the basis of self-managing agreements, to determine the prices of their products and services, taking into account market laws and the economic criteria contained in the anti-inflation program.

The Federal Executive Council's decisions on price changes are an integral part of the broader program to eliminate price disparities, which is to be implemented in the first stage of the long-term economic stabilization program up to 1986.

The decision to freeze prices of products and services, which was also adopted by the Federal Executive Council is aimed at preventing price shifts in other economic sectors -- that is, at preventing an uncontrolled rise in inflation -- and thereby serves to protect the population's standard of living. This decision should assist organizations of associated labor to move toward resolving their problems less often by raising prices but rather by raising the efficiency of economic operations and by operating in a more rational manner.

With the aim of removing the most marked disparities in prices of certain products and services, the Federal Executive Council adopted a decision on raising prices of products in the sphere of processing or manufacturing coal, ferrous and nonferrous metals, base chemicals, chemical products, chemicals for agriculture, paper, tobacco, and in railway transport. In accordance with this decision, ferrous metallurgy products and fire-proof material products may rise in price by up to 21 percent, artificial fertilizers in small packs by up to 12.6 percent, and pesticides by up to 47.3 percent. Prices of liquid and industrial detergents may rise 14 percent, and fermented tobacco by 29 percent. Transportation of items and goods on Yugoslav railways may rise up to 25 percent in price, and transportation of passengers may rise by up to 10 percent.

As a consequence of the disrupted relations in the market and the high price rises, the Federal Executive Council has on the basis of agreement of the republics and provinces, adopted a decision fixing the maximum prices for products and services within the competence of all the sociopolitical communities. The prices of all products and services on 24 December 1983 will be treated as maximum prices and cannot be increased.

The prices of new products or services will be formulated at the level of the same or similar products as on the day this decision comes into force. Wholesale and retail sales organizations will calculate turn-over costs at no more than the maximum specified as of 31 July 1982.

The decision on maximum prices will remain in force until the disruptions in market relations and the pricing trends that gave rise to the adoption of the decision have been removed, such that the decision will be implemented for a maximum of 6 months.

On the basis of agreement from the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council adopted as a temporary measure a decision setting maximum prices for coal and electricity. Coal prices may rise by up to 0.35 dinars per thermal unit, or by about 22 percent. In accordance with this decision, electricity industry organizations may increase the prices of electrical power by up to 0.50 dinars per kw-hour in order to maintain the existing relations in tariff rates. Electricity prices formulated in accordance with this decision may also be applied in the summer season.

On the basis of the agreement with the republics and provinces, the Federal Executive Council adopted the decision on the highest prices of certain raw materials for the production of industrial animal feed. On the basis of this decision, animal feed meal will cost 9.20 dinars per kg; wheat bran, 6.20 dinars per kg; molasses, 11.20 dinars per kg; and corn 17.70 dinars per kg as a component in the production of industrial animal feed.

In agreement with the republics and provinces, the Council also adopted the decision on retail prices of cigarettes. Special cigarettes to which regulations of the Yugoslav standard do not apply will cost as follows: Dunhill, 103.50 dinars a packet; Marlboro, 102,50 dinars; Kent, Winston and Chesterfield, 82 dinars; Hb [as received] and Astor, 67 dinars; Lord, Ronhill-Extra, and others, 50 dinars; Drina filter cigarettes, Zodijak, and others like them, 43 dinars. Cigarettes of which Yugoslav standards are applied will cost as follows: first quality group, 31.50 dinars per packet; the second, 29; the third, 25; and the fourth, 16.50 dinars.

The Council passed the decision on determining the highest level of the price of crude oil and oil derivatives will be as follows: 98-octane petrol, 71 dinars per liter; 86-octane petrol, 68 dinars; diesel fuel D-1, 50.50 dinars; and fuel oil, 36 dinars.

At the same session, the decision was adopted on the highest prices of edible oil and oil products. The price of raw edible oil will be 8 dinars per liter higher; refined edible oil in 1-liter glass bottles, 9.40 dinars higher; and in plastic bottles, 9.55 dinars higher. The prices of margarine will not change.

The highest prices of sugar were also established. Production prices will increase by about 12 percent. However, as the basic turn-over tax has been abolished and other levies reduced, the retail price of sugar will not change.

The Federal Executive Council also passed the decision on the highest prices of corn: It will cost 17 dinars peg kg. At the same time, by reducing the turn-over tax, the price of coffee will be lower, as follows: Roast coffee will cost 1,638.40 dinars per kg and ground coffee [figure indistinct].

The Federal Executive Council noted that at this point in time, there is no need to increase rents and communal services but decided that by the end of the first quarter next year, measures and criteria should be established and procedures agreed on for a gradual implementation of the policy of economic rents.

In proposing measures about the necessary increase in prices, the Federal Executive Council also reduced the turn-over tax and other levies of a certain number of products in order for the level of price increases of products essential to the population's standard of living be as low as possible. Thus, for instance, by abolishing the turn-over tax on sugar, which had been 10 percent, the retail price of this product will not change. In the same vein, by reducing the turn-over tax on oil derivatives' retail prices will increase by only 4.2 percent, while the retail price of roast coffee will be 100 dinars per kg less.

MAMULA PAYS TRIBUTE TO RETIRING GENERALS

AU031932 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Yesterday in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, a formal event was held on the occasion of the termination of active military service of Colonel Generals Rade Susic and Stevo Ilic and several other generals whose active service in the Armed Forces will be terminated on 31 December this year by order of the SFRY Presidency on the basis of fulfilled legal conditions.

Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, paid tribute to the retiring comrades for their contribution to the struggle for freedom and to building and developing the Yugoslav People's Army, the Armed Forces, the All-People's Defense, and Social Self-Protection. Branko Mamula pointed out that they would continue to be sociopolitical workers in the communities in which they live.

The active military service of the following lieutenant colonels will be also terminated on 31 December. Pero Bogunovic, Bogoljub Djordjevic, Samoel Horvat, Marko Kalodjera, Ismet Kulenovic, Milisav Nikic, Mihael Petric, Dragoslav Radisavljevic, Milenko Radovanov, Bosko Ranitovic, Ilija Raskovic, Petar Ristic, and Fabian Trga; and Major Generals Branko Gajevic and Mile Polojac.

GEN CUIC INTERVIEWED ON ARMY'S COMBAT READINESS

AU022051 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2319 22 Dec 83 p 7

["Abridged" interview given by Colonel General Dane Cuic, president of the Committee of the LC Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, to Borislav Vucetic, Komunist editor, on the occasion of the Army Day, 22 December -- place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [Vucetic] Along with the commands, officers, and military collectives, an important role in increasing the combat readiness is also played by the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. How do you, as president of the Committee fo the LCY Organization in the YPA, see its contribution to building and strengthening our army, a Komunist question read.

[Cuic] The LCY Organization in the YPA is the proponent of activity on implementing the LCY policy in building the combat readiness and the moral-political state in the YPA and in consolidating its popular and revolutionary character. The LCY organization is the basic driving, mobilizing, and cohesive force within the units and its military collectives. It is necessary to say that Communists in the Army are in the front ranks of the struggle for a more successful implementation of tasks facing the YPA. In this respect, officers certainly excell -- over 95 percent of them are LCY members -- and they are ready and capable of successfully leading units under the most difficult conditions and in all situations.

It is also necessary to stress that in this year's joint tactical exercise "Jedinstvo-83" we also tested the organizational structure of the party and youth organization according to the so-called war model. Valuable experience in the activity of Communists was gained.

In addition, the LCY Organization in the YPA makes efforts for successes in training, to strengthen brotherhood and unity, to nurture virtues such as devotion, self-initiative, solidarity, comradeship, and others.

We Have Done Much In Strengthening Moral-Political Unity

[Vucetic] Comrade Tito frequently stressed the importance of moral strength and moral-political unity for the entire combat readiness of the Armed Forces. How do you assess the ideopolitical unity of Army members at the present moment and which factors influence it?

[Cuic] We take special care about this demand of Tito's and we have done much in this field. Thanks primarily to the engagement of all educational factors, the moral-political situation in our units and institutions is constantly being improved. This was confirmed this year at many joint tactical exercises and exercises testing the combat readiness in which the human and material factor was engaged to the greatest possible extent.

The Army is a reliable support for the workers class, peoples, and nationalities of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia. The firm ideological orientation of members of the LC and the entire Army personnel ensure their devoted efforts in implementing the LCY policy in order to further increase the combat readiness of the army and the Armed Forces as a whole and in carrying out all defensive and protection tasks. I would like to illustrate this positive mood of our personnel primarily by their attitude toward the basic values of our society and by their understanding and strong support for our independent and nonaligned foreign policy.

I want to stress that all Army members are being trained in the spirit of a complete devotion to the cause of the country's independence and unity, the defense of the system of socialist self-management, equality, and unity of our peoples and nationalities and an unconditional implementation of all demands that are being set for Army members by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY. In this respect the organizations of the LC and commands have not stood nor could they suffer any vacillations in any unit, command, or organ in the YPA. From the viewpoint of the struggle for as strong a unity as possible of the Armed Forces, particularly the officers, on the LCY platform, it is exceptionally important that this unity should be further strengthened and that an effective activity of all leading organs in the LCY and the country should be realized. It is important that on this basis an effective activity is realized and that the unity of our party committees and commands in the Army on all levels of party work and military leading and commanding is strengthened. Communists in the Army, together with other Yugoslav Communists, have contributed and will continue to contribute to the realization of these goals.

The basic organizations of the LC in the YPA and the basic organizations of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation play an exceptionally important role in strengthening all values of the Army, particularly the ideopolitical unity of its members. They realize all their activity in the Army on the foundations of the LCY Program, the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress, and their own action programs.

[Vucetic] How, Comrade General, do Communists in the YPA now view the political trends in our society and the way in which the problems and difficulties which have accompanied us in the last few years are being solved?

[Cuic] The LCY Organization in the YPA, as is known, is an integral part of the LCY. For this reason it is understood that no question pertaining to its work and development may be regarded as one that pertains to the Army only, although Communists in the Army bear and must bear the greatest responsibility before the LCY and the society for everything that happens both in the LCY Organization in the YPA and the Army as a whole. Likewise, we consider that all problems of social development and the development of the LCY are our own, are "the Army's" problems. For this reason we are obliged, both as Communists and as citizens of Yugoslavia, to make our maximum contribution to their solution. We are particularly interested and we consider ourselves to be equally responsible with all parts of the society and the LCY in successfully implementing the LCY's leading ideopolitical role in the entire system of socialist self-management of our country, and thus also for its functioning from the grassroots to the highest organs.

For this reason it can be rightly said that all integral parts of the LCY are equally responsible for certain weaknesses which threaten to move us away from the fundamental goals and contents of our revolution, and thus also for creating room and conditions for the activity of the anti-self-managing and counterrevolutionary forces.

Various statist and technobureaucratic forces are growing, and there are also various forms of a privatization of social property, egoism, nationalism -- all of which encourage localism and isolation within the communal, provincial, and republican areas. All this is a pretext for certain forces to pressure our country with the aim of changing its direction of not only economic but also political development.

Members of our Army, primarily Communists, rightly react to the behavior of certain subjects in the society, particularly those who should organize and lead actions, or rather who should take measures against various violators of working and moral norms, of enrichment without work, favoring someone in the cadre policy, and so forth. The current economic and political situation in the country does not suffer any compromises in the implementation of the stabilization program. No one should be left with the illusion that one can continue to live well on the basis of poor work, negligence, low productivity, uneconomical utilization of capacities, failed investment, and encapsulation within narrow areas.

The LC as a whole and in each of its parts must intensify responsibility at every job and in all social circles. Without this there cannot be a good implementation of economic stabilization.

JUDGE REPORTS ON POLITICAL CRIME IN SLOVENIA

AU011634 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 24 Dec 83 p 16

[Interview given by Francka Strmole-Hlastec, president of the Supreme Court of Slovenia, to Janez Kovacic and Alenka Leskovic -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] DELO: What are the characteristics of political criminal acts in Slovenia, who were the perpetrators, and how have they been punished?

Strmole: From 1978 until the end of the first half of this year, a total of 128 perpetrators of political criminal acts, according to the definition that is now in force, were sentenced in our republic. The majority of these were sentenced for defaming the SFRY, their number being 82; furthermore, 20 were sentenced for criminal acts of provoking national or religious hatred, and 14 for spreading false reports. None of the gravest criminal acts of a political nature were tried during this period. All the cases were of lesser nature, even those that referred to the Kosovo events. There are very few convictions for political criminal acts in comparison with convictions for other criminal acts; in some years they do not amount even to 0.5 percent. The highest percentage of these criminal acts occurred in 1981, when it was 0.35 percent, and the lowest in 1978, when it reached 0.15 percent [figures as published]. If we omitted from the list of political criminal acts, for instance, the criminal act of defaming the SFRY, the number of these criminal acts in our repulbic would be reduced by as much as two-thirds.

The perpetrators are chiefly middle-aged, male, poorly educated, single, and frequently unemployed. The majority of the acts were perpetrated in inns and the perpetrators were in a large number of cases under the influence of alcohol. The sentences imposed were near the legal minimum provided, and a large number of conditional sentences were pronounced; in 1982, for instance, this was so in as many as a half of all cases. The security measures of obligatory treatment of alcoholics was imposed on three of the perpetrators in the same year. I think that this measure could be imposed on more of them.

DELO: You have stated that we have no grave political crimes in Slovenia, either in extent or in content. However, although there are proportionally very few of them, political prisoners in the Yugoslav and Slovene prisons are not separated from other prisoners. Is such a system suitable? Before the war, communists were also separated from other inmates while serving their prison terms.

Strmole: In my view, it is not possible to compare prewar communists, who were active in the class struggle for the workers class' rights, with those who were sentenced for political crimes in our country. Primarily it is necessary to stress that the conditions in prisons are now quite different than they were in old Yugoslavia because the serving of sentences in our prisons is very humane. In view of the fact that most of these sentenced for politically punishable acts committed verbal offenses and many of them in a drunken condition, I believe that it would be most suitable to treat the culprits for alcoholism. A separation of political inmates from others could even have negative consequences and the question is whether it would be justified, since the common denominator of all those sentenced is their unlawful behavior.